FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—*In camp near Richmond*, on 31st July 1862, Artemas, son of James L. and Sallie Alford, aged 28 years 6 months and 28 days.

In the hospital at Raleigh, Aug. 22d, of a wound received in the battle before Richmond, John W. Walker, of this county.

Near Tarboro', on the 18th inst., Capt. Baker W. Mabrey, of the 44th Regt. He had been but a short time in camp, and acquitted himself gallantly at the recent fight at Tranter's Creek, near Washington.

At his father's residence in Robeson county, on the 11th inst. of typhoid fever, Elias B. Powers, in his 25th year, a member of Capt. Godwin's company, 31st Reg't N. C. T.

In Hospital at Charlottesville, on the 6th inst., of wounds received in the battle of Cedar Run, Edwin P. Wade, of Montgomery county, of Co. E, 28th Reg't, in the 24th year of his age.

At Richmond, July 1st, Samuel M. King, private in Co. I, 16th Reg't, from a wound in the battle of Richmond.

In Mecklenburg, Aug. 9th, Lieut. C. B. Boyce, of Co. H, 11th Reg't, aged 25.

Lately, Lieut. S. H. Douglas, of Co. D, 34th Reg't.

Near Wilmington, private Jas. A. Elms, of Co. H, 11th Reg't.

At Lynchburg, 5th inst., Edmond T. Newsom, a volunteer from Union county, aged 22 years.

In Onslow county, 5th Aug., of a wound received on the head in the battle at Richmond, July 1st, J. L. R. Langley, of Co. A, 11th Reg't, in the 27th year of his age.

In Danville, Va., Aug. 18th, after a protracted illness, Mr. Calvin Buie, aged 27 years 8 months and 4 days.

Departed this life, on the 17th inst., at the residence of his father, L. J. Haughton, Esq., Gulf, Chatham co., N. C., of Typhoid fever, Lieut. JOHN LAWRENCE HAUGHTON, aged 21 years and 5 months.

Thus has been taken from us, at the outset of manhood, the dutiful son, the loving brother, the true patriot, the prompt and efficient soldier. The beginning of the revolution found him at the University, looking forward soon to receive the crown of his collegiate labors. At the call of his country, he left his studies and expected academic honors; and without holding back for office or position, he entered the Orange Guards as a private, and was stationed at Fort Macon. It was not long before his promptness, his willingness to make himself useful, and the readiness with which he adapted himself to every circumstance, won the confidence of his superior officers and the esteem of his comrades.

On the formation of Capt. Evans' company of mounted men, he attracted the attention of both the Captain and the men as one well fitted to occupy the position of Lieutenant. As an officer, he showed enterprise, daring and discretion. In the battle of Newbern he narrowly escaped,—a ball striking his sword and bending it. Soon after the battle, his health failing and being threatened by hereditary consumption, at the urgent solicitation of his family and friends, he resigned his position.

Rest and kind attention soon in a measure reinstated his health and he felt it his duty to return to the service. He joined Capt. Harris' company of Rangers and was elected 1st Lieutenant. During their march to Goldsborough to be mustered into service, the exposure was too much for his strength, so that on his return, he was prostrated on a bed of sickness. At first, there seemed to be little danger, and no one dreamed of a fatal termination. Still he was mindful of the intentions of his Heavenly Father in thus afflicting him, and spent his time in the use of his Bible and Prayer Book, and we doubt not, in serious self-examination and a careful preparation for a holier life in this world, or if it were God's will, to rest in Abraham's bosom.

The disease however, when least expected, rapidly increased in violence, and soon attacked the brain, leaving him only lucid intervals. In his delirium, the subjects which engrossed his attention were alike honorable to him as a man, a patriot and a christian. His constant talk was for the care of his men or offering up prayers to God and repeating texts of Holy Scripture.

While his father has lost a dutiful son, the State a good citizen and the country a brave and efficient soldier, our loss has, we hope and trust, been his eternal gain. R. B. S.

GLORIOUS FIGHTING.—In the N. Y. Herald's account of the battle of Wednesday the 17th the courage of our soldiers is acknowledged. The praise is extorted, and therefore comes mingled with slanders and hate:—

"It is beyond all wonder how men such as the rebel troops are can fight as they do. That these ragged and filthy wretches, sick, hungry, and in all ways miserable, should prove such heroes in fight, is past explanation. Men never fought better. There was one regiment that stood up before the fire of two or three of our long range batteries and of two regiments of infantry, and though the air around them was vocal with the whistle of bullets and the scream of shells, there they stood and delivered their fire in perfect order; and there they continued to stand until a battery of six light twelves was brought to bear on them, and before that they broke. Nothing mortal can stand a battery of six light Napoleon guns, if there is plenty of grape and canister in the ammunition chests."

Yellow Fever in Wilmington.—The damp, depressing half-chilly sensation now prevailing, seems more likely to promote the progress of disease than to check it. We learn from Mayor Dawson that seven new cases of yellow fever have been reported since our last. The fever must be very malignant in its character for we hear of no recoveries. One of the recent cases is a colored woman, the first we have yet heard of.—*Wil. Jour., 22d.*

Only two new cases of Yellow Fever have been reported up to twelve o'clock. It is proper to observe, however, that this it the report of only one physician. The physicians are so generally pressed as to be unable to make reports in the forenoon. We fear from what we can learn that the disease is *not decreasing*.

Wil. Journal, 23d.

The Health of Town.—We have been able to obtain no reports this morning. We learn that in all of yesterday, fifteen new cases of Yellow Fever were reported. His Honor, the Mayor, is this morning confined to his house, but not, as we believe and trust, by "the prevailing epidemic," but by the consequence of his constant and almost unaided exertions. How many other members of the Board of Commissioners are now in Town or have been recently?—*Wilmington Journal, 24th.*

A terrible accident occurred at the United States Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa., Wednesday, from the accidental falling of a shell, by which seventy-five or eighty boys and girls, employed in the arsenal, were killed. The building was totally destroyed by the explosion and the fire which followed.

The telegraph office in Wilmington is closed.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS!—Jackson has again terribly punished the ruthless invaders of our country, and this time we rejoice to say his blow has fallen on Burnside, who, as the invader of North Carolina, our people will be glad to know has suffered a terrible defeat in the only instance in which he has met with a force at all equal to his own. It is even stated in a dispatch received yesterday at Goldsborough that Burnside himself has been captured. But we think that doubtful. He would hardly expose himself to capture.

A great victory of Lee over McClellan, on Saturday last, on the same battle field at Sharpsburg, is reported, but the report is not sufficiently verified to be relied on as certain.

Bragg has captured 5,000 yankees at Munfordville, Kentucky, even according to yankee accounts.

Their losses within a fortnight may be thus stated: At Harper's Ferry 11,500; at Sharpsburg, estimated, 20,000; at Shepherdstown 10,000; at Munfordsville 5,000. In all, 46,500.

We abstain from further remark upon these glorious tidings, so as to find room for the particulars, (see usual head,) and for the following admirable article from the Enquirer this morning:—

FROM THE POTOMAC.

The late events on the Potomac, since the capture of Harper's Ferry, may be stated thus:

On Tuesday the 16th, Lee, whose forces were concentrating at Sharpsburg, was confronted by McClellan, who had followed him from Boonesboro' the day before. On Tuesday evening a light and harmless cannonade occurred, lasting a few hours. On the next day the great battle of Sharpsburg was fought, lasting until night. Some of Gen. Lee's forces arrived during the action, a portion of them at an advanced hour. The close of the battle left us in possession of the field; and on the next morning it was discovered that McClellan had retreated.

Gen. Lee held the field all day Thursday, caring for the wounded and the dead. He then crossed the Potomac, which was only about two miles distant, and took position at or near Shepherdstown. We think he thus moved nearly or quite his whole army.

The General of the enemy, ascertaining his withdrawal to the south side, began what they call their pursuit. Perhaps deceived to some extent by the stories with which they deceive their people, they even ventured to throw over a force of 10,000 men to press the flight of the "disorganized" Confederates. How this expedition fared, on Sunday last, let the telegram in another column tell! Another chastisement, swift and sudden and severe, has fallen upon the enemy from the hand of Jackson.

Gen. Lee's present position we do not know—whether he is still on the south side or whether he has recrossed his army to the other. But he has his plans, and himself and his army, crowned with the fame of new exploits, are in the highest spirits. We will not even guess at his plans, lest it might suggest the right idea to the enemy.

But surely Gen. Lee can be cheerfully trusted to manage the operations confided to him. That he will do this to the best advantage, may well be inferred from his brilliant career, from the campaign on the Chickahominy to this hour. His plans have been admirably conceived—admirably concealed from the enemy, and admirably executed. To the enemy he must seem like a cross-eyed man, never striking where he seems to be looking.

He out-generaled McClellan on the Chickahominy—he made a fool of Pope from the Rapidan to Manassas—he has disgraced McClellan again, by the capture of Harper's Ferry with nearly 12,000 prisoners, right before his eyes, while McClellan thought he was about to strike at Harrisburg or Washington. While he has managed well, his officers and soldiers have executed like heroes, and continued success has gladdened the hearts of the country.

Let our people, therefore, be composed and patient and cheerful. Retreats are often simulated. They are like the crouch before the spring of the lion. They may be but the running start of the leaper. Let us be confiding where confidence has been so well earned. So long as Gen. Lee is cheerful and content, and his army in good spirits, we shall see in these facts abundant reason why we should be so likewise.

Military operations are not conducted on haphazard chance; nor do generals march their armies about "like roaring lions, seeking whom they may devour;" but accomplish their purposes by pre-arranged campaigns, having certain and well defined objects. Gen. Lee did not march out of Richmond towards the sources of the Chickahominy seeking an enemy; but knowing the position of his enemy, he performed those celebrated manœuvres by a previously arranged plan; nor did he move his army to Piedmont Virginia, without first determining what would be his course upon reaching the theatre of war. So also as to his march into Maryland—that, too, had an object and a purpose, being different from what the enemy supposed, as well as what our people believed.

It was not a step towards invading Pennsylvania, nor yet was it made only to raise Maryland. The *real objects* were the capture of the Yankee force at Harper's Ferry and the drawing of McClellan out of Washington, and incidentally the rousing of Maryland. While his proclamation to the people of Maryland deceived his enemy and manifested to the world the difference between the Confederate manner of conducting the war and that of our enemies, it completely disguised his principal object.

His march to Frederick and his proclamation assembled at Washington brigades and regiments which could have been sent via Chambersburg and Hagerstown to the relief of Harper's Ferry. Had Gen. Lee marched directly on Harper's Ferry, his design would have been understood and prevented by the immediate evacuation of the place and retreat into Pennsylvania, or directly to Washington. In military operations the most circuitous route may be the shortest way to accomplish an object; and as the final purpose of every campaign is most carefully concealed, appearances are made deceptive, and the people at home, as well as the enemy, are both deceived. Now that the capture of Harper's Ferry and the battle of Sharpsburg reveal the object of the movement into Maryland, every one must admire the strategic talents of our distinguished general, and his wonderful power of combination becomes more apparent as we contemplate the skilful manner in which he delayed McClellan's army, destined to relieve Harper's Ferry, and postponed the engagement in general battle until the besieging force from Harper's Ferry could come up. Having captured Harper's Ferry, the campaign closed.

He then turns on McClellan, and fights the battle of Sharpsburg—a battle in which he had nothing to lose, but everything to gain; and in which the enemy had nothing to gain, but everything to lose. If Gen. Lee had been defeated at Sharpsburg nothing would have been determined by the battle, because by crossing into Virginia, he was approaching his base of operations and drawing the enemy further and further from theirs. McClellan discovered Gen. Lee's design too late to prevent its execution. Harper's Ferry, with its garrison, armament, arms, and stores, all fell into our hands. A glorious termination of a splendid campaign.

The first campaign for the relief of Richmond terminated at Malvern Hill. When McClellan retreated to Berkeley, Gen. Lee did not follow and attempt the annihilation of the Federal Army, because it could not have been accomplished without a corresponding loss to our own army, which might have so weakened it that the second campaign for the relief of Richmond—that in Piedmont Virginia—could not have been immediately undertaken. And, again, when the campaign against Pope culminated in the splendid victories of Manassas, Gen. Lee did not pursue the shattered army to Washington, because the remnants of the two Federal armies were not to be despised behind fortifications. But our distinguished General projected the movement into Maryland as a cover to his march against Harper's Ferry, and for the purpose of drawing McClellan out of Washington. He has entirely succeeded. Harper's Ferry has fallen, and McClellan, enticed 65 miles from Washington, has been defeated. Such glorious triumphs should teach our people the utmost reliance on General Lee, and make them easy even when they do not understand his movements.

NORTH CAROLINIANS CAPTURED.—Among the items from late Northern papers is one that about 1400 Confederate prisoners arrived in Baltimore on Wednesday, who were to be sent to Fort Lafayette. Another statement is that a desperate fight took place between the 12th and 23d North Carolina regiments and the 12th and 23d Ohio regiments, in which both sides suffered severely, though the Ohio troops were protected by a stone wall. Finally, according to the yankee account, the Ohio men were ordered to charge, mounted the wall, and soon terminated the contest by scattering the North Carolinians in confusion, capturing 130 prisoners belonging to the two N. C. regiments and the 20th Alabama. How much or how little of all this may be true, we cannot tell; but if 1400 prisoners passed through Baltimore, it may be that some of them are from our N. C. regiments. In those regiments are, we believe, companies from Robeson, Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, and Duplin—one from each county. Why the prisoners were not exchanged or paroled, we cannot tell. Gen. Jackson about the same time, and only a few miles distant, paroled upwards of 11,000 yankees. Instead of this, our men were on the way to the most loathsome of the yankee prisons, Fort Delaware, to be placed under the cruel keeping of one of the most malignant and brutal of the yankee officers, Capt. Gibson.

Another Baltimore account states the number of the prisoners arrived there at over 1200.

YANKEE LIES.—The necessity for the caution we lately gave our readers against crediting the yankee accounts of operations in Maryland, is apparent from the facts just developed. In addition to a story of the close investment of Charleston, S. C., with great damage to Fort Sumter, which was telegraphed to Boston and published there with huge delight, the Northern papers teem with stories of great victories on every day of the fighting in Maryland, up to the 17th, and of that battle their latest papers, printed between midnight and daylight of the 18th, said they *would* be victorious. But the most glaring—no, *one* of the most glaring—of their falsehoods was that Burnside had recaptured Harper's Ferry on Tuesday afternoon the 16th, giving particular statements of how they found our forces, how many prisoners, including Gen. A. P. Hill, they captured, &c. &c. All of which was proved to be a sheer fabrication by the arrival in Richmond on Saturday morning of Col. Lindsay Walker, who left Harper's Ferry on Wednesday afternoon the 17th, bringing with him the captured flags and banners, who reported all quiet there up to that time, and our troops engaged in hauling away the last of the stores captured there from the enemy, in which business we were using 1800 splendid horses captured with the stores.

Another of their stories was that Jackson and Longstreet were prisoners, and 40,000 of our men killed, wounded and prisoners. Mrs. Partington said that when she wants news she makes it for herself; the North has a similar resource.

Some of their lies are funny. For instance, they say that in our attack upon Harper's Ferry, our loss was about fifteen hundred; whilst their own was but sixty killed one hundred and fifty wounded. If that were so, what possible excuse could the yankees give for surrendering? They had only to keep on fighting, and at that rate they would soon have disposed of our army.

THE YANKEE LOSS.—A dispatch from Washington city, dated at 10 at night of the 17th (the day of the last great battle,) contains the following admission of the yankee loss on that day being "larger than ever before at any time." It is true the dispatch says "the losses on each side," but besides the fact that *our* losses could not be known to the yankees, it is very certain that the requisitions sent to Washington for medical stores had no reference to *our* wounded:—

"There is reason to suppose that the losses on each side have been very great, as the requisition for medical stores, and the arrangement for wounded men to be sent to Rollersville immediately, are larger than have ever before been made at any time."

THE YANKEE GENERALS KILLED.—Gen. Jesse L. Reno, who was killed in Sunday's battle (Sept. 14,) was born in Virginia in 1825, entered West Point from Pennsylvania, graduated in 1846, and served with distinction in Mexico, winning brevets at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec. He stood very high in yankee estimation, having received high commendation from Gen. Burnside for his gallantry in the battles in Eastern North Carolina.

Gen. Dixon S. Miles, who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was a Marylander, and has been in the service since 1824.

Maj. Gen. J. F. K. Mansfield, killed in the battle of Sharpsburg on the 17th, was a native of Connecticut, and graduated at West Point in 1822. He was highly distinguished in Mexico, winning many brevets at Fort Brown, Monterey, Buena Vista, &c.

Generals Hooker, Richardson, Hartsuff, Duryea, Sedgwick, Weber, Meagher, Sumner, Dana, French and Rickets, are reported by the yankee papers as wounded at Sharpsburg.

No wonder that they admit that their loss in General and Field Officers is so large as to be unaccountable.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST LINCOLN.—The N. Y. Herald of the 17th has a dispatch from Washington stating that most extraordinary disclosures have been made there verbally and by letters from prominent politicians, of a vast conspiracy of radicals of the Fremont faction to depose the present administration, and place Fremont at the head of a provisional government; in other words, to make him a military dictator. Gov. Andrew and Senator Wilson of Massachusetts are said to be at the bottom of the movement, and a meeting of Northern Governors to request Lincoln to resign is one of the steps proposed. The conspirators lately asked authority from the Secretary of War to raise 50,000 volunteers in New York, to be placed under Fremont, ostensibly for the war, but they were very coldly refused by the Secretary. Failing in this, a secret organization known as "Roundheads" has been inaugurated; and when this shall number 200,000 men they are to call Fremont to their head, and then, with two-thirds of the present army, which they expect to join them, they will soon have a million of armed men.

How much foundation there may be for this story we cannot tell. It may be only an invention of Bennett to force the sale of a thousand or two extra Heralds. But its very publication shows that there is an uneasy and unsettled state of public mind at the North. Bennett is shrewd enough not to invent stories which lack plausibility. He says this one is "vouched for by men of high repute in New York and other Northern States, and is the last card of those who have been vainly attempting to drive the President into the adoption of their own peculiar policy."

The N. Y. World closes an article on the Herald's statement with the following significant paragraph:—

"It is a hopeful sign of the times that the nation is awaking to its perils—that a strong united conservative opposition party is forming and gathering strength which will give peaceful channels to noble passions that might else break out in perilous and unsafe violence, and will constrain results to which it could not persuade—and that this denunciation of central imbecility and inefficiency at Washington is becoming so universal that President Lincoln and his Cabinet cannot long refuse to hear and heed the general verdict—"Tried and found wanting.'

MAKING SALT.—As many persons have gone into the manufacture of Salt on the coast without either experience or knowledge of the process, every effort should be made to furnish information for their guidance. One of the prominent defects of much of the salt sent into the interior, is its dampness, the sacks often being saturated with water, which runs over the floor on which they are placed. And it is not alone the loss of weight in buying such wet salt, but also that the purchaser buys the impurities that spoil the meat which he attempts to cure with it. A writer in the Charleston Courier states the following mode of remedying this defect:—

"Two miles from the place where I resided in Australia two men were employed in the manufacture of salt. The iron pans they used were about twelve feet long by six feet wide. The pans were filled with salt water from the ocean, which was boiled down *nearly* dry, and then the pans were again filled, and the second filling was boiled *quite* dry. The salt was then taken out of the pans and put in heaps of twenty or thirty bushels to drain. The pans were then scraped and cleaned and these scrapings were placed one side as unmerchantable salt. The salt in the heaps after having drained for two months, was packed and sent to Sydney market, where it commanded the same price as Liverpool salt. In fact it could not be distinguished from Liverpool salt in the three essential qualities of strength, color and appearance.

"It is evident that the salt made in the vicinity of Charleston has not been placed in beds or heaps to *drain*, and hence its inferior quality."

DOMESTIC MOLASSES.—We have seen a specimen of Molasses made from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by Locky Simmons, Esq., near Troy, Montgomery county. It is of fine quality, and what is of great importance in these times of scarcity of the article, Mr. Simmons is making 20 gallons a day, and expects to have from 400 to 500 gallons this season. He makes from 50 to 100 gallons to the acre of cane, and has made as much as 100 to the acre. His neighbors too are making a good deal.

He informs us that the blades are first rate for fodder, the seed the best food for poultry, and the stalk, after being ground, excellent for litter to feed stock on.

Mr. Simmons will furnish seed to any persons who may desire to cultivate it, without charge.

BEAUTIFUL COTTON.—The finest specimen of Cotton we remember to have seen in this market was brought here yesterday from the crop of Mrs. L. J. Powell, of Powellton, Richmond county. It brought 22½ cents, 2½ above the market price.

LUSCIOUS PEARS.—We return thanks to Dr. C. C. Covington, of Rockingham, Richmond county, for a box containing 12 different varieties of Pears, some of which were as beautiful as any fruit we ever saw. Rockingham and the surrounding country are noted for the cultivation of a variety of fine and rare fruits, and we are not sure but that Dr. Covington was the pioneer in the work.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A Post Office has been established at Lillington, Harnett County, N. C., of which Mrs. Elizabeth H. Kivett is Postmistress. Packets should be directed *via Barclayville*, otherwise they may stray off to Lillington, New Hanover county.

GEN. BRANCH'S REMAINS.—We learn by letter from Raleigh that the body of the lamented Gen. Lawrence O'Bryan Branch has been brought to that city, his place of residence, and was to be interred to-day, with an imposing military display.

Elected President.—S. D. Wallace, Esq., has been elected President of the W. & W. Railroad, to fill vacancy created by the death of the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe. P. K. Dickinson Esq. declined the place.

The troops under McClellan were the veterans of the Federal force. The army that fought Lee was a consolidation of the remnants of the old army of the Peninsula, Pope's beaten host, Burnside's army of occupation, and the guard of Washington and Maryland. Some new regiments were probably intermixed, but they were few.—*Rich. Examiner.*

MAYORALTY OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Sept. 25, 1862.

Rumors having obtained to the effect that cases of Yellow Fever existed in this town, the public is assured that there is no ground for the rumors; and is further assured that should any case occur, of which I have no apprehension, public notice will be promptly given.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Mayor.

DIED,

At his Summer residence in this vicinity, this morning, JOHN D. STARR, Esq., President of the Bank of Fayetteville, in the 62d year of his age. Mr. Starr was a native of Connecticut, but had resided here for about forty years, for most of that time a highly respectable merchant and for 13 years as President of the Bank of Fayetteville, to which he was elected by the stockholders on the organization of the institution. He was a man of strong mind and retentive memory, conducting an extensive business, public and private, for many years, with marked capacity and integrity.

Near Owensville, Sampson county, N. C., on the 19th of Sept. 1862, THOMAS ALMOND, son of Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Jane Harris, aged 3 months and 20 days. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away."

"Wherefore should I make my moan
Now the darling child is dead?
He to early rest is gone,
He to paradise is fled.
I shall go to him, but he
Never shall return to me.

God forbids his longer stay;
God recalls the precious loan;
God hath taken him away
From my bosom to his own.
Surely what he wills is best;
Happy in his will I rest." C. L.

In Wilmington, on the 22d inst., JEREMIAH LIPPITT, aged 20 years.

In Wilmington, on the 23d inst., Mrs. MARY A SHELLEY, aged 57. On the 24th, Mr. JOHN HILSINGER. Also, Mrs. LYDIA A. BAILEY, aged 48.

Very suddenly, on the 10th July, in Alamance, in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. MARY MARIA CRUTCHFIELD, wife of Rev. E. Crutchfield.

About the same hour of the same day, JAS. A CRUTCHFIELD, son of Rev. E. Crutchfield, died in the city of Richmond of a wound received on Tuesday 1st July in the battle of that day, before Richmond. He expired in the arms of his agonized father, exulting in the hope of a glorious immortality. He was in the 22d year of his age.

In Cabarrus county, recently, Dr. JAMES McEACHEN, aged 26 years.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 24.

Owing to the fact of the existence of the yellow fever in town, but very little produce of any description has been brought in during the past week, and provisions of every kind are extremely scarce. Flour has advanced to $30 per barrel. Bacon is scarce and much wanted. Corn is also scarce.—*Journal.*

EDUCATIONAL.

A SITUATION as Instructor would be accepted by a gentleman who is a graduate of a Southern College, and who has several years experience in teaching.

Address "ALPHA" Little Rock, S. C.

Sept. 15. 62-4tpd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

LATEST WAR NEWS.

A Victory at Shepherdstown.—RICHMOND, Sept. 24.—We have it in our power to announce this morning another signal victory for the Confederate arms; at the same time regret to be obliged to say that our knowledge of the recent movements and present position of the main body of our forces is still vague and uncertain. We feel assured, from information gathered from trustworthy sources, that our entire force is somewhere beyond the Potomac and close upon the heels of McClellan's shattered army, but upon what route and at what exact point, we have been unable to ascertain. But that Gen. Jackson was at Shepherdstown last Sunday, and there encountered and routed a heavy column of the enemy, and subsequently pursued its scattered regiments into Maryland, is put beyond question by the following dispatch which was yesterday received by the War Department from Col. Davidson, commandant of the military post at Staunton:

"STAUNTON, Sept. 23.—Dispatches just received from Winchester, dated the 21st, state that the enemy crossed ten thousand men over the river at Shepherdstown, when he was immediately attacked by Jackson's corps and routed. The loss of the enemy is very heavy; ours is slight. Quite a number of arms were taken. Jackson has recrossed into Maryland.

"H. B. DAVIDSON, Col., &c."

Gentlemen who arrived here last evening from the scene of the above battle, report that the slaughter among the enemy was terrible. Their account of the affair is, that one column of the enemy, ten thousand strong, having crossed to the Virginia side, were attacked and almost literally cut to pieces by Gen. Jackson. That another strong force of the enemy, attempting to come to the rescue of the first, were, while fording the river, opened on by our artillery and mowed down in multitudes. They withstood our fire but a few moments before breaking and fleeing in utter rout to the Maryland shore. Our forces made quick pursuit, and at last accounts were pressing the enemy closely, and pouring into his rear a murderous fire. It is told upon the same authority that we had taken five thousand prisoners.—*Examiner.*

The Enquirer has the dispatch announcing Jackson's victory, and adds:—

Still Later.—The Central train brought down no additional news of importance last evening. A variety of reports, of an exceedingly delightful description, came down, but being minus the necessary authority, we decline to repeat them. The accounts of Jackson's victory near Shepherdstown, of the active condition of our whole army, and the generally favorable aspect of affairs on the Potomac, are confirmed.

We learn a courier arrived last night, bringing dispatches from Gen. Lee to the Government, but we have not been able to learn the nature of the dispatches brought. It is stated that in the fight near Shepherdstown an entire Yankee division, supposed to be Burnside's, was terribly cut up while attempting to ford the river, for the purpose of flanking Gen. Jackson's army. No sooner had the division gotten well into the water, than Gen. Jackson turned his artillery, which, until that time, had been concealed, upon them with terrible effect. The river is said to have been almost choked up with the dead and the dying. The slaughter of the enemy in this fight is said to be greater that at any time during the war.

An Engagement between the Armies in Mississippi—The Enemy routed—Capture of Stores, Prisoners, Artillery, &c.—IUKA, MISS., Sept. 20.—The right wing of the enemy, under Gen. Rosencranz, 8,000 strong, were found advancing about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Jacinto road, driving in our pickets. Gen. Price immediately ordered Gen. Herbert to move with his own and Martin's brigades against them; and went himself upon the field accompanied by Gen. Little. They met the enemy advancing in line of battle about a mile north of the town. Our line was immediately formed, and the battle opened. Discovering that the enemy were in force, Gen. Price sent back for the other brigades of Little's division. They came forward at double quick, but did not reach the field until the enemy were driven back from every position more than 600 yards, with the loss of over 50 prisoners and 9 pieces of artillery. Darkness prevented further pursuit, and Little's division bivouacked on the field. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will reach 250. Gen. Little was killed.

Cols. Whitfield, Gilmore and Maberry were wounded. The enemy having received heavy reinforcements during the night, Gen. Price determined to carry out the orders of the previous morning, and the army left Iuka between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, bringing off the captured stores. The attack which the enemy made upon our rear guard was repulsed with severe loss to them. Our loss was only one man.

Gen. Finnegan again Victorious.—CHARLESTON, Sept. 23.—On Thursday, the 18th inst., the Yankees, not having respect to the Thanksgiving proclamation of President Davis, attacked Gen. Finnegan's battery at the St. John's Bluff, on the St. John's River, about 20 miles below Jacksonville.

It will be recollected that an attack was made and repulsed on Thursday the 11th inst. On the 18th the Yankees renewed the attack, with five gunboats, and, after a severe cannonading, were repulsed with serious injury to two of their vessels, some damage to all, and the loss of many men. On our side the loss was two killed and three wounded, from Major Brevard's Partizan Rangers. These sufferers were in reserve, and not in the batteries. No one in the batteries was injured.

This second success for Gen. Finnegan and his gallant Floridians adds a cheering instance to the proofs we had before, that gunboats are not always irresistible or invincible when river batteries are well planted and well manned.

Three cheers for Gen. Finnegan.—*Chas. Courier.*

The Yankees at Suffolk—Important Information.—We learn from a gentleman who reached this city last evening from the vicinity of Suffolk that the Yankee army there have been heavily reinforced, numbering now it is supposed, at least 25,000 men. We also learn that they have sent 10,000 men to Windsor station, on the N. & P. railroad, 11 miles this side of Suffolk.

We would respectfully suggest to the government to have a force sent down to Windsor sufficient to capture the Yankee column there and also that at Suffolk. They are mostly composed, doubtless, of raw recruits lately drafted, and could be bagged by half the number of Confederates. They should not be suffered to repose there a day longer than they can be reached by our arms. Now is a good opportunity to break up this nest of vandals. The game that is playing is, we think, to accumulate gradually at those points a strong force from the new levies, and drill them for further operations at a future day. This game should by all means be blocked and the ulterior scheme be nipped in the bud. That scheme is, we take it, to march upon Richmond via Petersburg as soon as they can collect and prepare in the way they are doing a large force at Suffolk under the Northern draft, which they can do unless prevented by speedy and vigorous counteractive measures by our Government.—*Petersburg Express, 24th.*

CONGRESS.—On Saturday, the Senate passed an Exemption Bill, copied elsewhere. It has yet to pass the House. In the House, nothing of interest.

On Monday, the Senate passed a bill providing that hereafter persons providing substitutes shall be held responsible for their fidelity. Nothing of interest in the House.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest.

Captured.—We learn that Captain Harry Gilmer, of Brigadier-General Robinson's (late Ashby's) cavalry, was, with one of his lieutenants, (Carlisle) captured while out scouting a few days since near Pikesville, Baltimore county, about nine miles distant from Baltimore city. Both were taken to Baltimore, and thence sent Northward.—*Rich. Examiner, 24th.*

From Western Virginia.—The Lynchburg Virginian hears by way of Dublin, that Gen Loring has had another fight with the enemy at Buffalo, Putnam county, thirty miles below Charlestown. The enemy was routed and five hundred prisoners were captured.

Ex-Gov. Richard K. Call, of Florida, died on Sunday last. He was one of Gen. Jackson's Aids at the battle of New Orleans.

THE THIRD N. C. REGIMENT.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22.—The loss of the 3d Regiment in the battle of the 17th, is eight officers killed, twenty wounded, and three hundred and fifty men killed and wounded. Col. DeRosset severely wounded; Lt. DeRosset slightly. Capt. Meares, Lieut. Quince and perhaps Lieut. Cowan are killed.—*Wil. Journal.*

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24.—The Northern papers of the 20th have full particulars of the Great Battle fought near Sharpsburg by the two armies on last Wednesday and Thursday. The Federal forces were commanded by McClellan in person, and numbered the whole command of Gen. Burnside, recently augmented by the addition of several new regiments; the army corps lately under Gen. McDowell, now under Gen. Hooker; Gen. Sumner's corps; Gen. Franklin's corps; Gen. Banks' corps, commanded by Gen. Williams; and Sykes' division of Fitz John Porter's corps. Their line of battle was between 4 and 5 miles long, with their left stretching across the Sharpsburg road. Burnside was on the extreme left; Porter held a commanding eminence to the right of Burnside, though Warren's brigade of Porter's corps was subsequently posted in the woods on the left in support of Burnside's men; Sumner's corps was on an eminence next to the right or north from Porter, and Hooker had the extreme right. The Northern papers say that our line was very nearly parallel with that of the Federal forces, and that our left was directly in front of Hooker.

The descriptions of the battles indicate a drawn game between the armies, but McClellan claims a "complete victory" with his forces in hot pursuit of the flying rebels; and the papers are full of the "rebellion crushed," &c. &c. The yankee loss in "General and field officers is so large as to be unaccountable."

The news from the North, even through the lying Yankee channels, gives us a great victory in Kentucky. They confess to the surrender on last Wednesday, of Munfordsville, Ky., and the capture of the whole garrison—they say about five thousand—by Gen. Bragg. Munfordsville is a station on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, at the crossing of the Green river, and is on the direct Southern approach to Louisville. The river is crossed here on a splendid iron trestle bridge 1500 feet in length, and the Yankees say it was the object of our forces to get at and destroy the bridge, so as to prevent reinforcements getting to Buell, or to prevent Buell going to reinforce Louisville. The only particulars of the surrender of Munfordsville are the following dispatches:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 19.—Adj't Slauson, of the 17th Indiana regiment, who escaped from Munfordsville, immediately after the surrender of that place to the rebels, has reached this city.

He reported that the garrison there—numbering from 4 to 5,000 men, comprising the 17th, 50th, 60th, 67th, 68th, 69th Indiana regiments, and one company of cavalry and ten pieces of artillery—have surrendered.

The surrender was made on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded by Gen. Bragg's forces, estimated at 30,000 men.

Our loss in killed and wounded was 50.

The rebels acknowledge a loss of 700 on Sunday.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19th.—At the surrender of Munfordsville on Wednesday morning, the rebels took about 4,000 prisoners, whom they are reported subsequently to have paroled.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Private advices from Louisville, via Indianapolis, deny the truth of the report of the surrender at Munfordsville. They assert that nothing is known of it in the city.

From Nassau.—Up to Wednesday last the yellow fever was prevailing at Nassau, and we regret to hear that several persons known in this city have died of it, among them Capt. John Price, of Wilmington, N. C. Captain Robt. Brown, of Wilmington, had died from the effects of an injury he had received before leaving that place.

A report had reached Nassau that the Yankee armed steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, which had been cruising around the Bahamas annoying neutral commerce, had accidentally and unintentionally fallen in with the Confederate war steamer 290, Captain North, and that the Yankee had been handled so roughly as to compel her to resort to Key West for repairs. If 290 had been fully manned the Yankees would have been among the things that were.—*Charleston Courier, 22d inst.*

From Memphis.—The Jackson Mississippian of the 16th inst. has the following: From the best information we are in possession of, there is but little doubt that the Yankees were evacuating Memphis on Friday last—and later, it is reported that the evacuation is complete, and that our forces, under Villipigue, are in possession of the city. The only destruction of property reported by the Federals, was the throwing of Salt into the river.

The Harper's Ferry Prisoners.—A Washington despatch in the New York Herald says that "the prisoners paroled at Harper's Ferry are to be sent immediately to the Northwest to suppress the Indian Insurrection. This disposition of the soldiers indicated cannot affect their parole, and it will enable the Government to place eight thousand well drilled troops in a field where their services are much needed." Will our Government submit to this?

The Late Gen. Garland.—Gen. Samuel Garland was but thirty years old, and was one of the most promising young officers in the army. His education was military, he having graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, and from the time the war commenced, he adopted the profession of arms, with an ardor that amounted almost to a passion. He was possessed of fine talents, and was as fearless as the sword he wore. While in command of a regiment, he was severely wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, but refused to quit the field. He was in all the battles around Richmond, in which he lost 840 men out of 1,700, the strength of his brigade. In private life, he was a most agreeable and a most amiable man. He was the only son of a widowed mother.

Richmond Dispatch.

Gen. Garland's brigade was mainly composed of North Carolinians. The gallant 5th and 23d regiments were under his command.

The Hospitals.—From a report presented in the Confederate Senate, yesterday, it appears that the whole number

CIRCUMLOCUTION AT RICHMOND.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, Hon. B. H. Hill of Georgia offered the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War inform the Senate why it is necessary to require sick and wounded soldiers in Lynchburg, Warrenton, Staunton and other places to send to the office in Richmond to obtain furloughs and discharges: and the rules now required to be observed in furloughing soldiers; what officers have charge of the duty, what are their hours of business, and what are the regulations to enable sick and wounded soldiers to draw their pay, rations, clothing, &c.

Mr. Hill in explanation said he had been informed there were a number of soldiers at the places mentioned in the resolution who were unable to get furloughs on account of unnecessary obstacles which were put in their way. I understand, continued Mr. Hill, from some inquiry I have made, that it is necessary for the friends of the soldiers at these places to send to Richmond to get furloughs. In a great many instances fathers and brothers have made application for furloughs for their invalid relatives and have been told they must go first to Richmond and bring certificates. I have known them to come here, get certificates, go back to Staunton and Lynchburg, come back here and again be compelled to return, all on account of some trifling informality. Now it seems this is all an outrage upon humanity and decency. It matters not whether a man is unfit for further service—I have applications from men with arms off, others with hands off, some with wounds in their legs, yet able to travel—it is absolutely necessary for them to send or come all the way to the city of Richmond that the certificates of a Surgeon may be obtained to show his condition, before he can get a furlough. I call the attention of the Senate to a letter I have received this morning, which seems to me to present an argument in favor of the resolution. The writer says he joined the army in May, 1861, and continued to discharge his duties without the loss of a day or a cross mark against him up to April, 1862, a period of eleven months. He was sent to a hospital in Lynchburg, where he has been ever since. He obtained a certificate of disability of the surgeon in charge, which was turned over to the surgeon of division; and he has not heard from it from that day to this. This man says that he is 54 years of age—he has a large family dependent on him for support, and he has been in the army ever since May, 1861; and to this day has not received one cent of pay. Now think of it, Mr. President. An old man, fifty-four years of age, with a family dependent upon him for life, in the army seventeen months, and not one cent of pay received. How he is to get out I do not know.

Mr. Phelan.—Will you give the name, company and number of the regiment.

Mr. Hill—Yes, I will; and I hope it will get into the papers and be read by every-body. He is a very respectable gentleman from Jefferson county, Georgia, Company D, 10th Regiment Georgia Volunteers; not allowed to go home, not allowed to go anywhere, not allowed to support his family, not allowed to have one dime of pay—somebody is in fault—I do not know who. If this was a single application, Mr. President, I might make no serious complaint, but they are numerous. Again, sir, I cannot for my life know what they are to do in this city. I cannot find out anything about the matter. I did learn the rules, and as the Senate knows I some time ago, when outrages of this kind were mentioned here, expressed the opinion that they were unfounded. I used to know the rules, and know how to advise a sick man who had no other friend to refer to, with reference to getting a furlough. Two days ago a young man, unable to travel, and knowing no man in the city but myself, applied to me to get his furlough. I applied to the physician who was attending on him and obtained a certificate of his disability. I carried it to Doctor Moore. The Doctor, knowing the facts, promptly approved of the application, and told me, under the recent rules, I must go to General Smith's office to get the furlough. I went off to General Smith's, and told him what I wanted, showed the certificate and the approval of the Surgeon General. He told me I must go to his Adjutant. I went to his Adjutant, showed my certificate with the approval, &c., &c. The adjutant said it must come from the hospital surgeon directly; that he had no doubt that it was all right; the approval of the Surgeon General was all right, but that it was not in form; it must come from somebody about the hospital. He said if I would go to the hospital and have it sent by the hospital surgeon, the furlough would be granted. I was nearly broken down, so I hired a hack. When I got to the hospital I was very politely received, and told I was certainly entitled to a furlough. I thought I began to see daylight again. I took the certificate, jumped into a hack, came back to Smith's office, but could not find the Adjutant. A gentleman was there, but without the star on his shoulder. I was told he could grant furloughs, but it turned out, after exhibiting all my documents, that he did not have enough gold lace to enable him to do the business. Why all this trouble? Did not I have the proper certificate? Yes. Did it not have the approval of the Surgeon General? Yes. Was it not all in form? Yes. What then? It had been sent in the wrong way; it must be sent by the Surgeon. Why, he sent it by me—is not that his signature? Yes: but he must not send it by an individual.

Senator. Perhaps he suspected the messenger. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hill. Perhaps he did; but he did not say so; if he had I would have suspected him. [Laughter.] He said that if he allowed applications to be presented by individual she would have a crowd of individuals. The gentleman was too nice, too refined, too "trimly dressed" to allow ordinary mortals to come "'twixt the wind and his nobility." The surgeon told me one rule and he another; but I did not learn whether the certificate was sent to his worship in a box or a basket. Anyhow, I left it with the understanding that I could get it next morning. I waited patiently this morning until half-past nine o'clock, thinking they had gotten up by that time, and then sent a messenger to the hospital with a note respectfully asking to have the furlough sent up. I was told I sent too early, they did not attend to business that soon in the day, must wait till evening.

Now, Mr. President, this is a literal statement of a fact. I have been two days laboring to get a furlough for one man. There was no question about the merit of the case;—all agreed in the necessity of granting the furlough. It seems the rules about this matter of obtaining furloughs ought to be so plain that every man could understand them; nor ought they to be changed every twenty-four hours. If I should attend to half the business of this kind placed in my hands I would never be able to show my face in this chamber. A man comes to you from a State and requests you to assist him. What can you do? You cannot make the reply that these officers do, these dignified gentlemen that cannot bear to have soldiers before their doors, who cannot work before half-past 9 o'clock, A. M. You have got to go to work and attend to these poor fellows. If you did not you would soon have no humanity in your bosom.

If they have got any rules I would like to know them; if none, let the matter be attended to in the name of humanity.

Battles.—During the revolutionary war there were fought thirty-six battles; during the war of 1812, eighteen; during the Mexican war, twelve; and in the present war, thus far, forty-seven.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

We are permitted (says the Charleston Courier) to make the following extracts from a private letter written by a gentleman from New York, recently arrived in Richmond, to a friend in this city. We are informed that the writer is a Northern man, though Southern in feeling, and from the position he held in New York had better than the ordinary means of ascertaining the prevailing sentiment of his section:

* * * "There is no doubt now the North would gladly withdraw from the contest if a decent excuse offered. Before the battles at Richmond the war party was exultingly arrogant. The downfall of Richmond and an easy conquest of the South was predicted. But since McClellan's defeat a wonderful revulsion of feeling has taken place. Many frankly confess that the object of the war is no longer attainable, and many, too, are calling for peace on any terms. Of one thing you may rest assured, the *North was defeated* at the battles of Richmond, and so it is admitted in New York, let the Generals and newspapers say what they may. And, in the defeat, the power and prestige of the North was broken. She will never recover her strength. Her soldiers are disheartened and demoralized. Notwithstanding the draft was ordered it has not taken place, and I do not believe the Government dares to enforce it. That was the general impression. When I left, a number of secret societies were organized in New York to resist the draft. The Government knows this, and fears a popular insurrection if it proceeds to force. Hardly 200,000 of the 600,000 called for have been raised, and the balance cannot be procured unless the draft is enforced. Three and four hundred dollars were paid as bounty to volunteers in some places. There is a greater division of sentiment at the North today than at any time since the war commenced. M—— said I might tell our friends in the South, that if Pope was driven back, the war would virtually be over D—— predicted it would be over in sixty days. Many others in New York have expressed the same opinion."

If the writer of the above is not mistaken in his statements relative to the failure of the draft, we regard his revelations as of the utmost importance. The North cannot continue the war without soldiers, and if the call for six hundred thousand is not promptly responded to, Lincoln and his party must succumb and sue for peace. In this connection our readers will doubtless remember the statements recently published that the Governors of Ohio and some other Northern States had ordered the indefinite postponement of the draft.

The letter from which we have quoted relates the following as an illustration of the difficulties under which the Anti-Lincoln papers at the North are struggling. The "New York Caucasian" is a weekly paper, published by the owners of the late New York "Day Book," since the suppression of the latter by the Lincoln Government:

"The Caucasian has been having a hard time. It had the benefit of the mails five weeks and ran up a circulation of 27,000. The Government then forbade its entrance into the mails. For some time it was sent to subscribers in boxes, barrels and bags by Express, but finally the Express Companies refused to receive and transport it. Then it was sent through traveling messengers, and they were stopped by the local authorities. Where the papers passed as freight on the Erie Railroad, the sheriffs of some of the counties through which the line ran would enter the cars, seize the packages and destroy them. At last it was found impossible to supply the country subscribers. The circulation is now almost entirely local. Had mail privileges been continued to the paper, its circulation would have reached one hundred thousand, but it seems that Lincoln was afraid to let the people read it. The News and Freeman's Journal were also prohibited the use of the mails."

"P. W. A," of the Savannah Republican—one of the most trustworthy of correspondents—writes from Fredericktown, Md., on the 9th inst:

I have reason to believe that the Federal Government has solicited a short armistice, which Gen. Lee has very properly declined to grant, since no guaranty could be given by a foe so false and treacherous that it would not be abused. I have reason to believe also, that an intimation has been given by Mr. Lincoln, covering our recognition by the Federal Government and a proposition to allow the border States to decide for themselves whether they would elect to go with the North or the South, and that it has been favorably received by Gen. Lee. In other words, I am credibly informed that a prominent citizen of Maryland, known to be friendly to the Confederate States, arrived at Gen. Lee's headquarters from Washington City, within the last twenty-four hours. This personage, though not authorized to offer terms or submit propositions of settlement, has, nevertheless, suggested, in an informal way, that if we would renew our offer of peace (made at an early period last year,) upon the basis of the recognition of our independence by the Federal Government, coupled with a proposition to allow the border States to determine for themselves their future relations, it would be agreeable to the Government of the United States and receive their favorable consideration. Gen. Lee it is believed, though distrustful of the faith of the adversary, has acted upon the intimation thus conveyed to him, and has, probably, ere this submitted propositions of the character just suggested. Should his offer be accepted, then an armistice will doubtless be agreed upon and the terms of settlement at once drawn up. Until the armistice shall be granted, however, the informal preliminary negotiations, whether undertaken in good faith or not, will not be allowed to interfere with our military movements.

There can be no impropriety, therefore, in making such an offer as I have alluded to. We are the conquering party, and any propositions that look to an adjustment of existing difficulties should proceed from us. Nor can we object to the suggestion to leave it to the border States to say whether they will cast their lot with the North or with the South. This right each one of the Confederate States exercised for itself when it severed the bonds that bound it to the old Union. If they don't desire to go with us, we certainly cannot want them. There can be but little doubt, however, that Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri will unite their fortunes with ours by large majorities of the people. The Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and the Indian Territory, we already have. The Ohio River belongs entirely to Virginia and Kentucky, from its mouth to the extreme Northern point of the Panhandle District of Virginia. This boundary was reserved to Virginia at the time Kentucky and the Northwestern States were carved out of her territory and erected into States. We could not desire a better boundary on the North than a wide, deep and navigable river like the Ohio. The boundary line between Missouri and Illinois is the middle of the Mississippi river.

It may be that this diplomatic movement of the Federal Government is merely a ruse to gain time. The precarious position of the Government is such, however, that one may well be excused for giving it credit for sincerity. The demoralized condition of its army, the load of debt under which it is now staggering, its inability to enforce the act authorizing a draft, and our recent successes in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, leave Mr. Lincoln no alternative but to grant us peace upon our own terms. Baltimore and Washington are within our power, and one more victory will open to our advancing hosts the gates of Philadelphia and New York.

Should it appear, therefore, that I have been correctly informed, Gen. Lee's proposition can do no harm, even if it be rejected. A refusal by the Federal Government to accept it, would only further unite the South and divide the North, and at the same time strengthen us in the border States and throughout the world.

Improving the Hospitals.—The Senate on yesterday, adopted a bill for better providing for the sick and wounded of the army in the Hospitals. The bill was accompanied by an interesting report of Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Hospitals, which will be found in another column.

The report fully exonerates the Surgeons in charge of the Hospitals of Petersburg and Richmond for any discomforts suffered by the sick. These are due to other causes, to the removal of which the bill judiciously addresses itself. It provides for an increase of the commutation of rations, for sick soldiers, to one dollar, to be paid into the Hospital fund. This will enable the directors to buy food suitable for the sick soldier. It provides for a better supply of nurses; of whom there are to be two matrons-in-chief, with two assistants; and two matrons for each ward. Also, for as many suits of underclothing and pants for the patients as there are beds in a hospital. Also, for the collection together of the soldiers of each State, so far as practicable, the hospitals to be designated accordingly. Also, for facilitating the collection of the pay due to sick soldiers. Also, for promoting their comfort during transportation; requiring cars to be reserved, and assistance provided in obtaining tickets, seats, &c.

This bill strikes at the real evils which have added to the discomforts of our sick soldiers. It has been customary to lay everything upon the Surgeons. Now that the true causes have been diligently probed and discovered, we are gratified that the Senate, by a unanimous vote, has prepared the corrective. Nothing now remains but the sanction of the House to earn the gratitude of the soldiers and the blessings of their distant families.

That it may be seen how vast a number are interested in the humane objects of Mr Simms' bill, we will state from the report, that since the commencement of the war 99,508 soldiers have been admitted into the Richmond Hospitals, and 11,170 in those of Petersburg. The number at present in the Hospitals are 10,720 here, and 1,892 in Petersburg.—*Rich. Enquirer, 26th.*

Pope's Officers.—Ninety-seven of Pope's officers, being all that were captured in the recent battles on the Rappahannock and Potomac, were yesterday sent off to Varina, on James River, below Richmond, on parole. This action was taken in consequence of the explicit declaration, from the highest military authority of the Yankee Government, that the orders of Gen. Pope, to which exception had been taken by President Davis, were no longer in force. The reason for their detention, according to the proclamation of President Davis, no longer existing, they stood upon precisely the same footing as other Yankee officers, and were therefore subject to parole and exchange. When Pope's orders were made inoperative and repealed, the necessity for that proclamation, as well as its justification, ceased. We are glad that the prompt and decided course of President Davis has thus caused these obnoxious orders to be repudiated by the Yankee Government, and, thus far at least, prevented the war from drifting into one of rapine and murder. We understand, further, that the Federal authorities have not only declared that the orders of Pope are not in force, but have communicated to our own authorities the additional facts that Pope has been relieved from his command and his troops assigned to other corps.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

One of Pope's Officers Arrested for Grand Larceny.—One of Pope's officers was left behind yesterday when the others dispersed in the direction of Yankeedom, or rather was brought back after getting some distance on his way. His name is William S. Atwood, and his rank that of Major in the 1st Michigan volunteers. His detention was caused by an order of Gen. Winder to that effect, a charge of grand larceny having been entered against Atwood. It appears that while Atwood's regiment was prowling in the vicinity of Mount Vernon he and a number of his comrades proceeded to depredate on the premises, by virtue of their belonging to the family of Col. Jno. A. Washington, a 'rebel,' and in pursuance of Pope's proclamation. Atwood selected as his share of the plunder the celebrated picture of George Washington painted by Stuart, and which for eighty-odd years had been hanging in the venerable mansion undisturbed.

He caused it to be shipped to his Northern home as a prize, and doubtless felt very few twinges of conscience while performing the act of spoliation and sacrilege. We believe the complaint which caused his detention was entered by some member of Col. Washington's family. Maj. Atwood was offered the option of ransoming himself by producing the picture, but giving no satisfactory assurance that it would be done, he was brought back. We understand that the government will hold on to him till the picture is restored. When exchanged therefore he will be given as an equivalent to Gen. Washington's portrait. The Yankees profess great veneration for Washington, but we never imagined that it was so intense as to embrace the stealing of his likeness, especially from Mt. Vernon, a place sacred in the eyes of the world.—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

Health of Town.—We were visited with some thunder on yesterday evening and considerable rain. To-day the atmosphere is cool and refreshing. We have heard of but two new cases of fever since yesterday's issue. They are not officially reported. Five deaths are known to have occurred last night; one, however, was of consumption. We learn that Physicians have been applied for at Charleston, but we have not heard whether any are coming. Our physicians are very much exhausted and need assistance. The telegraph office being temporarily suspended at this point, our town is completely isolated so far as regards any news except by mail. A large number of families have left for places in different sections of the country. Our population is consequently very much thinned out, and will remain so until the fever subsides, or until frost.—*Wil. Jour., 25th.*

Things in New York.—Mrs. Gen. McClellan arrived in town this morning, from New Haven. At two P. M. she received a despatch from her husband, dated this morning, stating that he had won a glorious victory, that he was unhurt, and that every thing was going on well.

Governor Stanly, of North Carolina, is in town again, but leaves for Washington on official business. His friends intimate that he is anything but satisfied with the way he is "hampered" (their phrase, not mine,) in North Carolina, and he goes to see the President with a view to being relieved of that "hamper."

Gen. McDowell is still a sojourner in this city, a passive but not a disinterested spectator, at a distance, of the great events in Maryland, in which circumstances prevent him from taking part. Whether he is actually suspended or not, nobody seems to know. Probably he does not know himself.—*N. Y. Times, 20th.*

The Late Gen. Branch.—Gen'l Lawrence O'Brien Branch was born in the County of Halifax, in this State, and emigrated when a boy to Tennessee. He was educated at Princeton N., J. and settled in Florida, where he remained until 1849, when he returned to his native State, having several years previously married the accomplished daughter of Gen Wm. A. Blount, of Beaufort County.

He practiced law for several years in Florida. Soon after his return to this State he was appointed by Gov. Manly a member of the Literary Board. In the course of a year or two he was elected by the Directors, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, whose affairs he conducted with much ability and success.

In 1855 he was elected to the House of Representatives from this District—was re-elected in 1857 and 1859, and with the lamented Miller, was a candidate in 1861 for re-election, but withdrew (both of them) as soon as Lincoln's proclamation appeared, and struck for separation from the old government, without regard to consequences. He subsequently volunteered as a private in the Raleigh Rifles—was appointed Quartermaster General of the State, then Colonel of the 33d North Carolina regiment, then Brigadier General, in which capacity he lost his life in the battle of Sharpsburg, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., a ball having pierced his head, expiring in a short period in the arms of a friend.

Raleigh Standard.

The Late Col. Riddick.—Col. Richard H. Riddick, 24th N. C. T., died a few days ago near Fairfax C. H., Va., of wounds received in battle at Manassas. Aged 37 years.

Col. Riddick was a native of Gates county. When the North Carolina regiment was raised for the Mexican war, young Riddick volunteered and served out his term to the entire satisfaction of his officers. In 1855, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of U. S. Cavalry, in which he remained until the difficulties broke out between the North and South, when he immediately resigned.

At an early period he tendered his services to Gov. Ellis, who appointed him Assistant Adjutant General, and he immediately proceeded to the organization of the State Troops. After the appointment of Adjutant General Martin, he became a member of Gen. Gatlin's staff and his Assistant Adjutant General. During this period, being at Manassas pending the first battle, he was volunteer aid to Gen. Longstreet and behaved with great gallantry.

Upon the re-organization of the army, he was elected Colonel of the 34th N. C. regiment.

In the battles around Richmond he displayed great tact and courage until his wound obliged him to leave the field. In the battles around Manassas he bore himself at the head of his command with great coolness and gallantry until he fell mortally wounded. His men rushed to his assistance, but he said to them, "Go on! I am shot, but not conquered." He lingered until the third day, when he calmly expired.

Col. Charles C. Tew.—The Raleigh Standard regrets to learn that the rumor of the death of Col. C. C. Tew, of the 2d N. C. State Troops, and late Principal of the Military School at Hillsboro', is confirmed. He was an able officer and an accomplished gentleman. Col. Tew was a South Carolinian by birth, but has resided in this State for some years past.

Lt. Duncan E. McNair.—The telegraph on Wednesday last brought the mournful intelligence of the fall of this noble young man and excellent officer, in the battle of Sharpsburg on Wednesday. Lt. McNair was a native of Robeson County, graduated at our University, and, at the time the war broke out, was an Engineer on the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad. He was happily married about two and a half years ago, to a most excellent lady of this City. His intelligence, high bearing as a gentleman, and his many virtues, endeared him much to his friends. As a soldier, he had few equals. Cool, courageous and determined, duty was his rule in life; and at the cannon's mouth he fell, leading his command, a company in the 3d N. C. Regiment, to victory or death. Severely indeed has the blow fallen on his doting wife and friends, who mourn their sad bereavement. May He who holds the winds in his hands be their support.—*Ral. Standard.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the 17th inst., at his father's residence in Randolph county, N. C., Serg't B. L. Brookshire, youngest son of Benjamin and Mary Brookshire, in the 23d year of his age. The deceased was a member of Capt. Parham's company, 54th Reg't N. C. T. He was detailed and sent to his native county for the purpose of taking up deserters, but had not left camp but a few days before he was taken with Diptheria, and fortunately arrived at his father's the day after he was attacked, where he met with kind friends, who did everything for his recovery, but all in vain. The death of so excellent a young man deserves more than a passing notice. His distinguished characteristics were great energy and perseverance in whatever he undertook, together with fine social qualities which ever gained for him the esteem and good will of all with whom he came in contact. At home he was an especial favorite, and in his death his parents have lost a dutiful son, and his brothers and sisters a kind and loving brother, and the South a faithful soldier.

M. J.

At the St. Charles Hospital, Richmond, Va., on the 28th of June last, from the effects of a wound in the left breast by a piece of a shell, done the 26th of June, Private James A. Hall, of Capt. H. W. Horne's (formerly Capt. P. Mallett's,) Co. C, 3d Reg't N. C. T. Early at his country's call he left a widowed mother and little sisters and many friends to go to defend his home and all that was near and dear to him. He was stationed at one of the batteries at Aequia Creek on the Potomac River from July 1861 till the fall of Newbern, thence he returned back to N. C., under the command of Maj. Gen. T. H. Holmes; then was ordered to meet the enemy below Richmond, and in the first fight he received the fatal blow. At all times was admired by all who knew him for his bravery in time of combat. While in camp or at home as calm as a lamb, and while in battle as brave as a lion. He was well beliked by all his fellow soldiers and officers. He was a member of the Baptist Church at Magnolia, Cumberland county. He leaves many relations and friends and his comrades in arms who mourn his loss, but not as though we had no hope.

Thus has the young hero
Parted from hence away,
Where no cannons roar,
But lives in endless day.

SOLDIER.

In Wilmington, N. C., on the 25th of August last, after a short but painful illness, Mr. William G. Dixon, in the 23d year of his age. He was the youngest son of Mr. Patrick Dixon of Johnston county, and a member of Capt. Barnes's Company Heavy Artillery. He was performing guard duty when attacked by a violent fever, which continued only five days, but was endured with exemplary patience. Though he fell not on the battle field, yet he sacrificed his life on the altar of his country. He died far from home; had not a near or dear relative to console him on the bed of affliction, and his sickness was unknown to many of his friends and relatives until they heard of his death. He has left a devoted wife, an aged father and mother, brothers and sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the afflicting dispensation; but we mourn not as those who have no hope, for we confidently believe that our loss is his eternal gain. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and died in full faith of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. He was a kind and affectionate husband, a devoted son, a good master, a kind neighbor, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. He has not left an enemy behind. His remains were sent home to the family burial ground, accompanied by Walter Ennis, his brother-in-law.

A FRIEND.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods co. signed to him
Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale: Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1863. 92ly

Our Recent Victory in Kentucky.—RICHMOND, Sept. 26.—The Government has received the following brief official report or dispatch, from Gen. E. Kirby Smith, of the recent victory of our arms at Richmond, Kentucky:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
RICHMOND, Ky., August 30, 1862.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond Va.:

Sir: It is my great pleasure to announce to you that God has *thrice* blessed our arms to-day. After a forced march, almost day and night, for three days, over a mountain wilderness, destitute alike of food and water, I found the enemy drawn up in force to oppose us, at a point eight miles from this place. With less than half my force I attacked and carried a very strong position at Mount Zion Church, after a hard fight of two hours. Again, a still better position at White's farm, in half an hour; and, finally, in this town just before sunset, our indomitable troops deliberately *walked* (they were too tired to run) up to a magnificent position, manned by ten thousand of the enemy, many of them perfectly fresh, and carried it in fifteen minutes. It is impossible for me now to give you the exact result of these glorious battles. Our loss is comparatively small; that of the enemy—many hundred killed and wounded; and several thousand prisoners. We have captured artillery, small arms and wagons. Indeed, everything indicates the almost entire annihilation of this force of the enemy. In the first two battles they were commanded by Gen. Manson; in the last by Gen. Nelson.

* * We have large numbers of adherents here. * *

I am, sir, respect'y, your obed't servant,
E. KIRBY SMITH, Maj. Gen'l Comd'g.

The Battle of Shepherdstown.—RICHMOND, Sept. 25.—Later advices from Shepherdstown, says the Examiner, inform us of few particulars of the battle of last Sunday not contained in our account yesterday. A gentleman who left the battle field late Sunday evening, and arrived here Tuesday night at twelve o'clock, reports that the Potomac, after the battle, was so filled with bodies that it seemed to him a man could have walked across them dry shod as on a bridge. The following extract from a letter to the Honorable A. R. Boteler, dated Winchester, September 21st, is to the same effect: "The fight took place near your mill, (Boteler's) and was a second *Ball's Bluff* (Leesburg) *affair.* The enemy were literally cut to pieces. The river was filled with the dead, and with wounded attempting to escape."

The Lynchburg Republican of yesterday gives the following circumstantial account of the affair:

On Saturday morning, General Jackson, who still held the north bank of the Potomac near Shepherdstown, became aware that a heavy column, commanded by Burnside, had arrived on the opposite bank, and was preparing to attack him. General Jackson concealed his troops as well as possible, so as to show but a small force, leading the enemy to believe their capture would be an easy matter. A battery of four pieces was placed on a hill in close proximity to the river, but the artillerists were ordered to fire only one round, and then to abandon their guns. The ruse had the desired effect. Four brigades of the enemy rushed across the river, and towards the guns, when General Jackson precipitated his whole force upon them, as with the power of an avalanche. The enemy were literally mowed down, and their entire body nearly annihilated. Our informant states that the slaughter was the most terrific ever known, in so short a space of time. Many of the poor wretches endeavoured to regain the south bank of the river, but were slain in the attempt, and we are assured that so great was the number of dead, the stream was almost dammed up by their bodies.

About fifteen hundred prisoners were taken, and of the whole force, estimated at ten thousand, not more, it is thought, than two thousand escaped.

Our own losses are represented to be very inconsiderable, but the extent was not precisely known. It was supposed, however, 250, killed, wounded and missing, is a large estimate.

From Nashville.—Andy Johnson is reported as having given himself up to liquor, and remains in his room almost all the time. He made a speech last week, in which he told the people if they insisted on it and were disposed to be the slaves of Jeff. Davis, he would wash his hands of every effort to reclaim them. His speech is said to have been full of profanity, and was the outburst of passion and drunkenness. Among other things, he said that if the rebels took Nashville they would find his remains under the ruins of the Capitol.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

The draft begun in Connecticut.—The draft in Connecticut, which was postponed from the 3d to the 6th instant, began on Wednesday in many of the towns. Other towns made up their quotas. In consequence of misunderstanding and objections to the character of the enrollments, there were disorderly proceedings in some places. In Middletown, where the draft was made on Wednesday, the sum of $1,000 was offered for a substitute, and not taken. Among the drafted men was a Selectman. In Middletown, Milford, Cheshire, Hamden, Bethany, Clinton, North Haven, and elsewhere, drafts were completed. Many wealthy citizens were among those who drew "prizes." On Wednesday and Thursday 415 were drafted at Hartford.

WAR NEWS.

The Army in the North-east.—RICHMOND, Sept. 26.—The news which reached us on yesterday from the North-east conveyed only the assurance that our army was in good condition and improving rapidly through the force of energetic measures taken to prevent straggling. Rumors of a recent battle were circulated, but no confirmation could be had, and of course no confidence was placed in them. The events of the past week will cause, no doubt, a lull in military operations in that quarter for a few days at least. The Federal army is scarcely able to make any respectable demonstration so soon after the several defeats they have sustained; and it is but natural that our own troops should need some rest after weeks of fatiguing marches, and almost daily fighting.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, Sept 26.—Arrivals from Staunton yesterday bring no late intelligence from the army of Northern Virginia. It is evidently the design of Gen. Lee to conceal his whereabouts from both friend and foe, and it does not become us to seek to penetrate the mystery in which his movements are at present enveloped.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday, that another battle had been fought at Sharpsburg. The Lynchburg Virginian of yesterday says it has seen a man who had conversed with a courier, who knew all about the battle, and that it resulted in a victory for the Confederate arms. In this city the rumour of the battle is said to have been traced up to the President himself. Trains have been sent up the Central road, to bring from Staunton 1200 of our men, wounded in the battles of Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg. They will reach this city some time this evening or during to-night. About the same time the several hundred paroled prisoners re-taken by Jackson, on Sunday last, at Boteler's Mill, are expected to arrive.—*Examiner.*

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.—The Mercury, of this morning, says that passengers report there are grounds for believing that the enemy are sending heavy reinforcements to Hilton Head, and along the shores of Broad river. Pinckney Island is now occupied by a large body of troops.

A Drawn Battle.—The Washington Republican, (Lincoln's organ,) of the 19th, claims no victory at Sharpsburg. It says:

The general impression made by the accounts as yet received is not unfavorable. Our troops fought with great bravery; and it is certain a good many rebel prisoners were taken. Nevertheless, the facts, which seemed to be agreed, that the contest was not renewed up to noon yesterday, (Thursday,) and that Gen. McClellan had granted an armistice for the burial of the dead, give to the affair somewhat the aspect of a drawn battle.

If such shall finally prove to have been the fact, it is not so satisfactory as a victory, but it is still far from being a disaster.

The Stock Market.—There is a fair demand for Confederate bonds (100 M) and sales are made daily at 100 and int. There is also inquiry for bonds of the fifteen million loan, but holders are not offering. They would readily bring 102 and int. We note sales of Virginia sixes at 100½; North Carolina do. 118 a 120; N. C. eights 112 and int. (a large advance.)—*Rich. Whig, 26th.*

Frank Confession is good for the Soul.—The New York World must have sweat drops of blood when, in referring to the war, it made the following record against the Yankee nation:

"Considering the available means and the actual results, it is the most disgraceful failure recorded against any government in modern history."

Diptheria.—A lady sends the following remedy for this fearful disease, which is prevailing in some parts of the country. She says that she has "known it to be used in many cases with the most beneficial result:"

"Take a handful of elder root, the same quantity of dogwood root, and the same quantity of the bark of persimmon root. Boil them with a pint of vinegar down to half a pint, then add a very little water, a small lump of alum and a little honey, and use it as a gargle."

Powellton, N. C., Sept. 4, 1862.

THE President of Fayetteville and A. P. R. Co. reports to Annual Meeting as follows:

Received from the various toll-keepers and a balance due on Bonds belonging to the said road during the year,	$422 15
The amount of disbursements,	131 02
Leaving a balance of	$291 18

The toll-keepers at the various stations have paid other orders of former officers of the road. The above shows all the receipts and disbursements of the President and Secretary during the year. The President has contracted with the following persons for repairs, which amounts have not as yet been paid, to-wit: Sam'l H. Christian, Dr. Jno. Montgomery, Hon. L. Bethune, Duncan Shaw, Jno. J. Bennett and Lamont.

The Ferry over the Pee Dee being an expense to the Company, I have succeeded in disposing of it, so that it will no longer be an expense to the Co.

The Bridge over Little River being out of repair, and it being evident that the funds of the road would not be sufficient to pay for repairs, I have succeeded in getting the County Court to take said bridge and keep it in repair.

The officers of this year have had no settlement with former officers, nor have we received any of the books or papers or accounts belonging to the road, except the book containing the By-Laws and account of proceedings. We are therefore unable to report as to the indebtedness of the road, or the amount due the company.

The road above Little River is now in good repair, having been well worked last spring. Many of the bridges need repair and much of the plank worn out.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the President and Secretary of the Road.

O. HADLEY, Pres't.
N. T. BOWDEN, Sec'y.

Miss Emily Jessup will resume her SCHOOL on Monday, Oct 6, 1862.
Sept. 23. 68-3tpd

Salem Female Academy,
SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

IN order to prevent disappointments, the undersigned hereby gives notice that no more scholars can be received into Salem Female Academy at this time. The school is filled to its utmost capacity,—hence parents and others are requested, under no circumstances, to bring on children unless they have a written assurance of a later date than this card, that they will be received.
ROBT. DESCHWEINITZ.
Sept. 18, 1862. 63-4w

Rice and Tobacco on Consignment.

10 CASKS of fresh beat Rice and 100 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, various qualities. For sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1862. 63tf

TO HIRE.

A GIRL about 14 years old, will be hired for the rest of the year or till Jan'y 1864.
Apply to J. H. ANDERSON.
Sept. 24, 1862. 63-2tpd

Cotton, Hogs, Cows, Wheat, &c.

ON Friday 3d of October next, I shall sell at public auction, at the late residence of Alvis Avent, dec'd, in Haywood, Chatham county,

20 Bales of Cotton;

Forty-odd Hogs, 20 of which are good fattening Hogs; a good stock of Cattle; forty-odd bushels of Wheat, and sundry other articles.

Terms, 6 months credit, with bond and approved security.
B. I. HOWZE, Adm'r.
Sept. 24. 63-ts

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 25, 1862.

AT a meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held at their Office this day, on motion, the following Ordinance was adopted:

Whereas, it is known to this Board that yellow fever exists in the town of Wilmington in a most malignant form, and a general apprehension having seized upon the inhabitants of this town that the disease may be communicated by continued intercourse between the two places: Therefore

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville, and it is hereby Ordained by the authority of the same, That all intercourse between the town of Wilmington and Fayetteville be and is hereby suspended until further ordained by the said Board of Mayor and Commissioners, except under the rules, regulations and restrictions following, that is to say: No boat shall be allowed to land any officers, crew, passengers or merchandise at any wharf or landing within the limits of the town of Fayetteville, until such boat will have remained for at least forty-eight hours at a distance not less than half a mile below the limits of the town, and not then until a physician shall have examined the said boat, its officers, crew, passengers and freight, and shall have pronounced the same free from disease and that in his opinion the same may be landed without danger of communicating the disease or introducing it into the town. Provided, that the physician appointed under this Ordinance may allow, at his discretion, any boat without passengers, or freight calculated to communicate disease by "Formite," to land without detention.

2. Be it further Ordained, That any owner, captain, officer, agent or other person, who shall land his boat, or any officer, crew or passenger, or any freight from the same, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, such owner, officer, agent or other person so offending shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of one hundred dollars.

3. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall appoint and employ a physician to examine and report as to the time any boat, officer, crew, passenger or freight should be detained, and when the same, with impunity to the inhabitants, may be allowed to land.

4. Be it further Ordained, That any person or persons from Wilmington, reaching this town by any other mode of travel than by boats, be required to take up residence beyond the limits of the town until such time as the physician appointed as aforesaid shall decide that there is no reason to apprehend that he, she or they will have disease, under like penalty as case of boats.

To be in force from and after its ratification.
Ratified the 25th Sept. 1862.
1t A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

YELLOW FEVER.—It is our unpleasant duty to announce that a case of yellow fever, originated in or near Wilmington, terminated fatally in Lower Fayetteville on Saturday last. The unfortunate subject was Mr. James Madison Worth, son of Dr. John M. Worth of Randolph County. Young Worth had been in Wilmington until within a few days of his attack, which occurred on Saturday the 20th inst. He spent those few days at the Sound. On Monday the 22d he was quite ill; on Tuesday started for this place in one of the boats; arrived on Wednesday, and died on Saturday, the symptoms of yellow fever having been developed on Friday.

The authorities of the town have, we understand, taken measures to restrict communication with the house at which the death occurred, and also to abate nuisances of filth and decaying vegetation, and to purify the atmosphere by burning rosin in the streets at night.

We learn that Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq. of Wilmington, died of the disease a few days ago at Clinton; and that another citizen of Wilmington, whose name we did not hear, died at Lumberton last week.

We repeat the remark made a week or two ago, that there is scarcely any danger of the disease communicating to persons in the interior, unless fed by foul atmosphere caused by inexcusable filthiness of lots or houses. The experience of Virginia in 1855 is clear on this point. People scattered in all directions from Norfolk, where the disease prevailed with great malignity, and a few of those refugees died at various places, but did not communicate the disease to any of the people of those places.

There is no reason, therefore, for any panic in the country, as we believe there is none here.

It is proper to add that there has been no case here but the one above mentioned, any reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Since the above was in type we have received the following:—

MAYORALTY OF FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 27, 1862.

In compliance with the pledge given on Thursday, I have to report that a person who reached this place, sick, from Wilmington, on Wednesday last, died this morning. The attending Physician reports that the disease of which he died showed symptoms of yellow fever. All intercourse with Wilmington has been suspended, and sanitary regulations adopted, by which it is hoped no further cases will be introduced. All our Physicians concur in the opinion that the disease cannot spread in this place, and that persons from the country having business here may come and go, as usual, with impunity.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Mayor.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE OFFICERS IN THE THIRD REGIMENT.—Capt. H. W. Horne of this town, commanding the Cumberland company in this regiment, and wounded in the great battle at Sharpsburg, arrived here on Friday last. From him we obtain the following list of casualties:

Field and Staff.—Col. W. L. DeRosset, severely wounded: Maj. S. D. Thruston, slightly wounded; Serg't Major I. T. Clark, do.

Co. A.—Killed, Lieut. A. W. Speight; wounded, Lieut. W. G. Williams, slightly.

B.—Killed, Lieut. Thos. Cowan, Lieut. Gillespie; wounded, Lieut. G. W. Ward.

C.—Wounded, Capt. H. W. Horne, slightly; Lieut. N. A. Graham, arm broken; Lieut. W. J. Thurston slightly.

D.—Killed, Capt. E. G. Meares; wounded, Lieut. W. S. Bivins.

E.—Wounded, Capt. W. T. Ennett.

F.—Wounded, Lieut. R. S. Radcliffe.

G.—Killed, Capt. E. H. Rhodes, Lieut. W. H. Quince; wounded, Lieut. Anthony Rhodes.

H.—Killed, Lieut. D. E. McNair; wounded, Lieut. A. L. DeRosset.

I.—Wounded, Capt. A. Craig, Lieut. R. Gaillard.

K.—Killed, Capt. David Williams.

Total: Killed 8, wounded 15. The regiment carried into the battle but 27 officers, of whom but 4 escaped unhurt.

Capt. Horne is unable to give accurate information of the casualties among the men, as his wound made it necessary for him to leave the field, and he started home on the second day after the battle. In his own Co. (C,) they were as follows:

Killed; Privates L. Nowel, S H Manker, R Strickland —3. Wounded; Capt. Horne; Lieut. Graham, Serg't J Strickland, chest, flesh; Privates G Autry, thigh, flesh, Patrick Bane, knee, flesh, J C Medlin, J C Bryan, T Bedsole, A Arnett, J Johnston, W Mason, J Jones, J Rouse, J A Cole, W H Giles, J McDonald, D R McKenon, shoulder, J McLean, do, H Williford—19.

Total killed in the Regt 50; wounded 205.

From the Robeson "Highland Boys" and the "Cumberland Plough Boys."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR MARTINSBURG, VA., Sept. 20, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: Please state to our friends in Robeson that the "Highland Boys" were in the terrible battle fought in Maryland on the 17th Sept. Our loss was as follows—Killed on the field: Privates John G McNair and Philip M White. Wounded: John I McNeill (since dead,) Jervis L Speights (supposed mortal,) Serg't J P Bethea, A E McNeill, John N McLean, severely, and P McGeachy and A A McLean, slightly. I would state to the friends of the killed, that they died with their faces to the flying foe, and to the friends of the wounded, that they shall have every possible attention.

I am requested by Lieut. McAlister to give the following as the loss of the "Cumberland Plough Boys"—Killed: Lieut D J Downing, Serg't K D Matthews and Privates Bunce Rollins and A L J Cashwell. Wounded: Private Ed Currie, and Private Thornton bruised by a bomb.

I do not know the total loss of our Regiment, (the 24th.) We suffered severely, but drove the enemy over a mile.

Very respectfully,

A. A. McIVER,
Capt. Co. G, 24th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

List of Casualties in Co. G, 46th N. C. T., Sept. 17, 1862, at Sharpsburg, Md.—Wounded: Lieuts Skeen, arm slightly; R P. Troy, temple, slightly; R W Stinson, forehead. Privates: Thos Brooks, thigh, slightly; D H Cox, thigh, severely; S Floyd, leg, slightly; M Gordy, leg, severely; L Hunt, arm, severely; Peter Hoyle, face, severely; J O Johnson, hand, slightly; T C Russell, hip, severely; W H Whitney, leg, severely; Z Kinly, missing.

Casualties in the Guilford Grays.—Killed: Capt. Adams, (body cared for,) A F Coble, Leighton Smith, J M Edwards, and Sam'l Young.

Wounded: Serg't C A Campbell, slightly, W D Archer, Henry Crider, Joel McLean, P M Brown, Wm A McFarland, in arm, A W Klutts, slightly, W D McAdoo, slightly, L L Praither, in arm, R L Donnell, in leg.

Lieut McKnight not hurt, but probably a prisoner. Adj't Wilson slightly wounded in leg.

Lt. Sloan, sick, and with the wagons.

Greensboro' World.

13th N. C. Regiment.—The Milton Chronicle has the following casualties in this regiment in the battle of Sunday, before the battle of Sharpsburg:—

Lt. Col. Ruffin was wounded: but as he did not quit the field, we hope his wound was not of a serious nature. Private Wm. Thompson, of the Milton Blues, was killed, and John Hendrick, George Gordon, Henry M. Long and Jas. Phelps—of the same Company—were wounded.

FROM THE 46TH REGIMENT.—We have seen a letter from an officer of this Regiment (Col. Edward D. Hall's,) dated at Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 21st, in which it is stated that the Regiment lost 69 in killed, wounded and missing in the battle of Sharpsburg. None of the Field or Staff Officers were killed or wounded.

The Reg't was stopping at Martinsburg for a short time to blow and rest, after twenty-one consecutive days of marching and fighting. The writer says, "The fighting at Sharpsburg was awful. Malvern Hill and Gaines's Mill were child's play to it. The Reg't slept on the night of the battle in a piece of woods which had been in possession of the enemy three distinct times. You could walk on the dead bodies for 100 yards in many places without touching the ground. I managed to sleep most of the night, though the groans and screams of the wounded were horrible—I shall never forget it."

Capt. Wm. L. Saunders of Salisbury has been promoted to the Majority, vice Norment, resigned.

It will be seen by notices in to-day's paper that the men have lost their clothes and blankets, and appeal to their friends at home for a fresh supply—an appeal that will doubtless be promptly responded to. The writer asks to have some tobacco sent to him; it is so scarce that he has known men to give $5 a plug for it.

REPORTS OF A DESIRE FOR PEACE.—We copy from the Charleston Courier a remarkable extract from a letter affirming that there is now a strong feeling at the North in favor of peace; that they confess that the object of the war is unattainable; that secret societies had been organized to resist the draft; that the government was afraid to force that obnoxious measure; and that without it hardly 200,000 of the 600,000 men called for could be obtained.

These are most important statements, *if reliable*, and as to that we can only say, whilst our impressions are decidedly adverse to reliance upon them, that the letter is given with apparent confidence by that most respectable paper the Courier. In a paragraph from a New York paper it will be seen that the draft *has been* forced in Connecticut, and that disturbances were caused thereby. This fact is somewhat confirmatory and somewhat contradictory of the letter writer's views—confirmatory so far as it shows that there was danger of popular outbreaks against the draft; contradictory, as it shows that the government was not afraid to enforce it.

We add to the Courier's article and letter, an extract from the letter of the army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, P. W. Alexander. The letter is of an old date (the 9th) but only reached Savannah on the 24th. Its statement of an informal suggestion towards peace, and of Gen. Lee's action upon it, has nowhere else been made, so far as we know, nor contradicted.

On the whole, while we copy the articles as of the current news of the day, we caution our readers against putting confidence in them, until further advised.

WHAT SOUTHERN PEOPLE MAY EXPECT.—A friend has handed to us a copy of the "Continental Monthly Magazine," for last month, published in New York we believe, and picked up in one of the enemy's camps by an officer in our army that whipped them out of the camp. It has various articles on the war, all bitter enough against the South, but one in particular, under the caption, "Rewarding the Army," showing what the South might expect if it should ever prove so foolish and so craven as to allow the North to conquer us—a thing by the way that we regard as utterly out of the question. And because we desire every Southern man to regard it in the same light, do we call attention to this article. It is not a mere ephemeral newspaper paragraph, but a deliberate essay, finding a conspicuous place in one of the higher order of literary periodicals of the North.

The whole aim and tendency of the article is to impress it on the people that the South is to be divided up into small farms, and to impress it upon the soldiers that those farms are to be parceled out among them, as rewards for their services. Of course a great inducement is thus held out to those in the army to fight desperately, and to those not already in, to enlist, and share in the plunder of that South which is supposed to be El Dorado. There has long been an immense "vote-yourself-a-farm" party at the North, but at present the idea is, instead of taking a farm among the wild lands of the West, to take one at the South, with lands cleared and houses built, already to their hands. It is even intimated that though Southrons are to be deprived of their slaves, these Northern settlers will condescend to "employ" them—such is the phrase used in the following extract:—

"The army of the United States at the present day contains within itself the best part of such free labor and intellect as is *needed to reform the South.* * * * When the war shall be over, it is to the army that we should look to revive the wasted South, to farm its exhausted plantations and employ its blacks."

But the North has a stronger motive than even hate of the Southerners for this proposition to locate its army upon Southern farms. *It is afraid of its own army being turned loose upon itself* without employment. See the following extracts:

"It is very doubtful if those who venture to oppose the settlement of our soldiers in the South, will not stir up such a storm of trouble as this country never saw. An army of half a million after a year or two years of battle-life, will not calmly return to its wonted avocations, notwithstanding all that has been said to that effect. A warrant for Western lands, which will possibly bring a hundred dollars, will seem but a small matter to men who have seen unlimited paths to competence in the rich fields of the South. They will not comprehend why the enemy should be allowed to retain his possessions while they themselves have been thrown out of employment."

Again: "To extend these doctrines [free labor, &c. &c.] over the whole continent is a noble mission, and one not to be balked or hindered by foolish scruples or weak pity for a pitiless foe."

Again: "It is more to our interest to reward the army with Southern land-grants than it is even for theirs to accept them."

The writer proposes to begin by settling Texas first, so as to get an ample supply of cotton: and by governing all the other Southern ports as New Orleans is now governed. "But to do all this," says he, "there must be *no flinching.* This is not the time to prate of the 'unrepresented rights' of traitors, or wince at the prospect of reducing to poverty the men who have labored for years to reduce us to utter ruin!"

Perhaps it scarcely needed this warning, but we think it cannot be too often or too earnestly impressed upon Southern people, that they have nothing but evil, nothing but wrong, and robbery, and oppression and insult, to expect from the North, and that the only way to avoid all these is, with the blessing of God, to drive them away, or if they will not go, to give them their coveted farms in spaces of earth six feet by two.

OLD ABE'S GIFT.—We have sometimes heard of dying men who had not a dime in the world leaving immense estates by will to their friends. A like conceit seems to possess the yankee President. He has issued a proclamation pretending to emancipate the slaves of "rebels," He has just as much right to do this as the Emperor of Russia or the Queen of England has, and that is none at all. Even if the slave States were under the government of the United States, the Constitution which he has sworn faithfully to administer gives him no power to do so wicked an act. But he has no right to do even a constitutional act in the Confederacy. It owes him no allegiance, and he knows will pay no respect to his proclamation. It is merely issued in the vain hope that it may do some mischief. But, like all his acts, it is a mistake, calculated only to defeat his object; for it will strengthen the unity of the South and embitter its hostility to the whole vile yankee nation, which thus shows its willingness to do an act injurious to itself and to the world, in the hope that it may be most injurious to us.

Heaven preserve us from any future connection, social, political or commercial, with so malignant a people.

A LETTER FROM SEWARD.—The Northern papers copy from the Glasgow Mail (Scotland) a letter from Wm. H. Seward to the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association, dated Aug. 14th, in which that functionary, with the concurrence of the President and the Cabinet, makes the following outrageously false assertion:

"Nor is the South, as you seem to imagine, altogether insensible or unfaithful. Time, which always subdues passions otherwise uncontrollable, is gradually freeing that region from the terrors of the insurrection, and preparing the way for its return to its constitutional duties, and for the restoration of national unity and peace."

Seward knows, as everybody knows in America, that this is false, and the South has by the events of the war been more and more embittered and more and more determined never again to unite with the North. Doubtless he hoped to deceive these people of Scotland in regard to the state of feeling here; but when he had occasion to speak of the feeling in Europe he knew there was no use to attempt deception, and so he says truly:

"It has been a disappointment to learn that our struggle is at best a matter of indifference to the Governments of Europe, whilst it is generally represented to us that the nations of that continent sympathize, not with us but with the insurgents, and desire nothing less than our National ruin."

LARGE APPLES.—Mr. Wm. S. Johnson has sent us some apples, one of which measured 14 inches in circumference.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, there was nothing of interest in either House.

On Thursday, the Senate passed a bill in relation to Hospitals, a synopsis of which is elsewhere published. The Senate also passed a bill to provide for the coinage of copper tokens. (Authorizes the issue of copper tokens of the value of five, ten and twenty cents each, to supereede the existing shin-plaster nuisance, to be redeemed by the Government at some future time, when the necessity for them ceases to exist.) The House debated the Senate Exemption Bill, Conference Committees were appointed on the Conscript Bills.

On Friday both Houses passed the Senate conscription bill. It is simply an extension of the law to those between 35 and 45. The law is published elsewhere. The vote in the House is published, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Breckinridge, Chambers, Chilton, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnett, Dupre, Elliott, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhier, Garland, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hartidge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcomb, Holt, Johnson, Kenan of Ga., Kenan of N. C., Kenner, Lauder, Lyon, Machen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlynn, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Swann, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker—54.

Nays—Arrington, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clopton, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Farrow, Foote, Gartrell, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Jones, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Smith of Ala., Strickland, Trippe, Welch, and Wright of Ga.—29.

PAROLED YANKEES.—A report was given in the Richmond papers of the 25th that Jackson had captured at Shephardstown 300 of the yankees that he had captured and paroled only a week before at Harper's Ferry, and that they were on the way to Richmond. We are glad to state that subsequent papers do not confirm the story; for if such men had been re-captured they would necessarily be executed, for it would be such a breach of faith as the laws of civilized war would require to be punished with death. The story probably grew out of what later accounts state to be a fact, that Jackson captured a few such persons and hanged them up on the same day.

As for paroled prisoners, we presume that not one in a thousand would violate his parole, for apart from the danger of capture, recognition and execution, we think there are but few of them who would not prefer to go home, receive their pay, (for which alone most of them enlisted,) and avoid the disaster and disgrace of any more such battles as they have had with the Confederates.

RETURNED.—The Standard announces the arrival in Raleigh of a number of the officers exchanged at Vicksburg. Among them we are glad to hear is our old friend Col. Clark M. Avery, the gallant Colonel of the 33d N. C Troops. Col. Avery has been in a yankee prison since the battle of Newbern, where his good conduct won high commendation. He was captured, we believe, in a generous endeavor to protect or bring from the battle field the body of a wounded friend,

The Colonel's regiment is now in North Eastern Virginia or Maryland, and we suppose he will soon be at its head.

AN URGENT APPEAL.—We copy with pleasure the following appeal of the Surgeon General. It accords with what we have so often of late urged upon our readers, and especially upon the women of North Carolina. At present we can add nothing to the force of Dr. Warren's plea for the sick and wounded:—

An appeal in Behalf of our "Sick and Wounded."—Recent events have added largely to the list of "sick and wounded" among the soldiers from North Carolina. In Richmond, alone, there are more than 2,000 from this State under medical treatment, while at Gordonsville, Warrenton, and on the banks of the Potomac, it is impossible to ascertain their number, though by universal consent it is very large. The necessities of these brave but unfortunate men, demand of the citizens of the State the most prompt and energetic efforts in their behalf, and the past history of our people is a sure guarantee that this appeal will not be in vain. Let Relief-Associations be formed in *every County*, so that funds and stores of all descriptions may be immediately and regularly collected, for the benefit of our suffering soldiers. Let the fathers, the mothers, the wives and sisters of these poor unfortunates give themselves to this noble work, without hesitation or delay, and the blessings of thousands will be their recompense. An agency for the distribution of supplies has already been established in Richmond, by the Governor of the State, and another will soon be in successful operation in this city, so that all contributions from our citizens will reach their proper destination if forwarded to either place, to the care of the undersigned. Surely the people of North Carolina will not falter in a work which appeals alike to their humanity and to their patriotism, and in which those who are dearest to them have so deep an interest.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surg. Gen. of N. C.

THE YANKEE KILLED.—A letter published in a Northern paper from the yankee "headquarters of the army of the Potomac, Sept. 21st," says,—

"The work of burying the dead is still continuing. They average about one thousand per day. To-morrow will probably finish it."

About "a thousand a day" for five days! Five thousand dead at Sharpsburg! As the wounded and missing in Sumner's division were more than five to one of the killed, their whole loss at Sharpsburg must have been over thirty thousand.

THE COMING NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Democrats, as we have heretofore stated, have nominated ex-Gov. Seymour as their candidate for the next Governor of the State, on the avowed platform of hostility to the destructive and unconstitutional policy of the Lincoln administration, though not—at least not openly—in opposition to the war upon the South. At the latest dates from New York the Republicans had not nominated their candidate. But the Herald says,—

"It is understood that the conservative element in the party—including Mr. Seward and Thurlow Weed—has been defeated and crushed, and that the radicals will rule the roost." Their journals in this city are coming out in very remarkable articles, shaping the issue, and laboring hard to bring the whole party over to their sanguinary and revolutionary views. The Tribune yesterday, for example, presents the bloody programme of extermination of the white race of the South, as did Thaddeus Stevens, a short time ago, in the House of Representatives. The organ of the Jacobins scoffs at "humanity" as sickly sentimentality, and denounces every attempt to restore peace on the basis of the Constitution. To do battle for that instead of exterminating slavery and slaveholders, would be a game not worth the candle."

The Herald takes it for granted that Fremont will be the Republican candidate, and their platform indiscriminate slaughter of the Southern people.

THE ORIGIN OF YANKEE LYING.—A friend has accidentally laid his hand on an old Observer of 1846, in which he finds the following. He thinks Gen. Ampudia taught the yankees to lie, their stories being so like to his; but they did not contract the disease; they had it in a natural way. As an old gentleman once said of his town where it was proposed to establish a quarantine to prevent the importation of yellow fever, "It's no use: we can give them as many diseases as they send."

"Mexican account of the Capture of Monterey.—Gen. Ampudia's official account of the battle is received in this country. He speaks of "a brilliant defence, in which the enemy was repulsed with the loss of 1500 men from various posts." To save his men, and the city, from further loss, and because of the scarcity of ammunition and provisions, &c. he consented to the capitulation.

"To show the utter falsity of Ampudia's reasons, a highly distinguished officer of our army, writing in the Picayune, says,—

"Touching the scarcity of ammunition and provisions, which produced such "great suffering," it is only necessary to remark, that more ammunition was captured and surrendered than has been sent from the United States for the use of the Army of occupation since the war began, and that the provisions found in the city have mainly subsisted the citizens and suffre American weeks, to say nothing of the amount permitted to be carried off by the Mexican Army."

Prisoners.—21 yankees captured in Eastern N. C., arrived in Richmond on Friday. 70 others arrived from Northern Virginia.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From the Potomac.—RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—A soldier who is just from the Potomac region says that the parties of the enemy who have been committing raids in Loudoun and Fauquier have disappeared. During their adventures they visited Middleburg and Upperville, and paroled all the sick soldiers and stragglers whom they found there.

Gen. Lee's army was still near the position reported for the last few days.—*Enquirer.*

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 27.—We could get nothing definite last night from our army. There was a rumor that Stuart's cavalry had a skirmish on Monday near Hagerstown, and that McClellan was falling back towards Washington; but these are mere rumors. From an officer whose opinion is entitled to some respect, we heard that there would probably be no more fighting for some days, it being presumed that our commanders would await the ingathering of the stragglers who are rejoining the army rapidly. All concur in representing the morale of our army to be excellent, and its spirit buoyant to the highest degree.—*Virginian.*

Official Confirmation of the Mumfordsville Affair.—The Enquirer of the 27th publishes Gen. Bragg's official report as follows:—

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 26.
FROM MUNFORDSVILLE, Sept. 17.

To General S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp. General.

The garrison at this place surrendered last night without our firing a gun. We got 4,000 prisoners, 4,000 small arms—pieces of artillery and munitions in large quantities.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

An official dispatch from Gen Jones to Gen. Cooper, dated Knoxville, Sept. 25, gives the above intelligence and adds that Gen. Bragg's courier informs him that up to the 12th inst., about 23,000 Kentuckians had joined Kirby Smith, and they were still coming. The home guard were delivering up their guns as rapidly as they could be received.

A skirmish in Southampton.—Our cavalry pickets in Isle of Wight county were driven across Blackwater river at Franklin, Tuesday last, by the enemy who advanced in force. Col. Marshall was in command of the Confederates on this side of the river, and the bridge was guarded by a 32 pounder, which opened in reply to the enemy's artillery. The fire from our gun was remarkably accurate in aim, and the shell falling amongst the enemy, caused them to beat a very hasty retreat. The enemy lost three killed and several wounded. The enemy in his flight burnt a bridge to prevent pursuit. They are supposed to have numbered 1500.

Pet. Express, 27th.

From Suffolk.—Our advices from Suffolk are to Wednesday night last. The number of troops now in and around Suffolk, is estimated at 17,500. The infantry number 15,000; cavalry 2,500, and there are three batteries of artillery, numbering 17 pieces. The railroad is guarded all through the Dismal Swamp, chiefly by new levies recently raised. The enemy is fortifying four miles this side of Suffolk, and they say they will hold the town at all hazards.—*Pet. Express, 27th.*

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—The notorious Capt. Bond, of Pendleton county, his First Lieut. and five privates of the "Swamp Dragoons," were captured by Capt. McNeill last week, in Hardy county, and sent "on to Richmond." A few days ago, in the vicinity of Romney, some of Col. Imboden's men crossed the track of some of the enemy, capturing two and killing and wounding several others. They obtained nine Yankee horses fully and well equipped, one of the saddles selling for $85, besides some revolvers, sabres, carbines, &c.—*Whig.*

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—The Express has Northern papers to the 23d inst.

They contain Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation in all the rebel States, to take effect Jan'y 1, 1863.

The yankee losses at Sharpsburg were immense. The following is the official statement of loss in one corps, Sumner's:

Gen. Richardson's Division—Killed 212, wounded 899, missing 24. Gen. Sedgwick's Division—Killed 335, wounded 1577, missing 321. Gen. French's Division—Killed 293, wounded 1321, missing 203. Total in Gen. Sumner's corps 5,208.

A correspondent from the battle-field on the 22d, says the Federals were still burying the dead at the rate of 1000 per day, and expected to get through on that day. Gen. Hooker was shot through the foot by a rifle ball, and will not be able for duty for a long time. Gen. Crawford's wound is more serious than expected. Gen. Richardson, wounded in shoulder, will die. Gen. Dana was wounded badly in knee.

The correspondent of the Times says the slaughter was awful, particularly among the officers.

The Herald's correspondent furnishes the following account of Jackson's slaughter of the yankees at Sheperdstown on the 20th:—

Yesterday morning Gen. Martindale's brigade crossed the Sharpsburg ford and formed in line of battle near a bluff, about a quarter of a mile from the ford, and directly on the bank of the river. They had scarcely done this before the enemy emerged in overwhelming numbers from a piece of wood a short distance ahead and commenced a galling fire of musketry. They then advanced in close column, and the Union troops were ordered not to fire, as it was our own men advancing. This order arose from the fact that the enemy's column was headed by a red hospital flag, and those in the front ranks had on the dress of the Union soldiers. It was supposed to be a party of our men who had previously gone over the river with a flag of truce for the purpose of bringing our wounded soldiers across, who had been made prisoners by the enemy; but when the rebels continued firing and advancing, it became evident that this was a heartless ruse, invented for the purpose of deceiving our men, and to enable them at the same time to get near enough to render their fire effective, without receiving that of our men. At last they were recognized, and, though the rebels numbered five to our one, the gallant fellows returned their fire and would have met the charge bravely (the enemy advancing for that purpose,) had not the regiment which composed the right wing of our little force become somewhat panic stricken. Even after their right was exposed an effort was made to recover it and meet the advancing foe, a regiment being ordered for that purpose; but before this could be accomplished the enemy had turned our right and opened a galling cross fire, doing terrible execution. The order to retreat was now given and in the greatest disorder and confusion our men started for the river, leaving their dead and wounded behind, and followed by the enemy, who shouted and yelled like demons, firing as they ran. They even followed our men into the river, bayonetting and shooting them, while those on the banks continued firing as long as our men were in sight. All the troops who were on the Virginia side were ordered to return with as much speed as possible, as it was not known what force the enemy might have in the neighborhood. In the meantime several batteries had been placed in position on a commanding hill on the Maryland side, and to a short distance to the left of the bluff near which our force was attacked. Shot and shell rained among the enemy; but this did not deter him from following up his victory, for while a man remained in reach of their rifles they continued to fire. Scores of the wounded and dying met a watery grave. A large number of our men were taken prisoners. It is feared that our shells did more harm among our own men than to the enemy, while covering the retreat of our men across the river. Fifteen were under the arch of an old mill. One of our shells burst in the arch, killing and wounding all but one.

From the West.—The excitement at Louisville is tremendous. A despatch from Jeffersonville, dated the 22d, says that Gens. Bragg and Smith have divided their forces. Smith is to hold Buell, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while Bragg advances upon the city. Bragg has [illegible] my for the defence. [illegible] refused, and has ordered all the women and children to leave the city at one hour's notice. Thousands of citizens are crossing the river into Indiana. Bragg is some distance from the city, but advancing rapidly.

Commercial.—NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Exchange firm at 129¼. Gold 117⅜. Cotton—Sales of 600 bales at 54 cents.

The Wounded.—On yesterday evening about 200 wounded arrived, and 800 more were expected during the night. They are from various recent battle fields, and constitute those who were not seriously hurt.

Enquirer, 27th.

Ran the Blockade.—Yesterday morning the steamer Kate ran the blockade and anchored near Smithville. Our authorities have sent down, ordering her not to come up, as it is reported she has the Yellow Fever on board.

Two schooners approached our bar last night. One of them was chased up the beach, where she grounded, and the blockaders fired on her from three o'clock this morning till after daylight. The blockaders were too far off for our guns to reach them.

The other schooner had 4,500 bushels salt on board, and succeeded in getting in safe.—*Wil. Journal, 26th.*

Broke Jail.—Last night eight prisoners broke out of the jail of this county, by prying out the bars near the windows, and lowering themselves down from the second story, by means of their blankets tied together.

The Sheriff offers a reward of $100 for J. J. Benson, and of $10 for each of the others. Benson was confined on a charge of robbing the mail.—*Wil. Journal, 26th.*

The Health of Town.—We hear of four deaths to-day from yellow fever. No new cases are reported.

Wil. Journal, 26th.

It is known that there have been five deaths in town of yellow fever since our last. We have so far heard of no new cases to-day.—*Wilm. Journal, 27th.*

The Mayor of Charleston has sent a number of Physicians and nurses, and Gen. Beauregard a Physician.

31st Regiment.—This regiment, captured at Roanoke Island, was re-organized at Raleigh last week. Col. J. V. Jordan was re-elected. Capt. B. R. Liles of Anson was elected Lieut. Col. and Maj. J. J. Yeates was re-elected.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: Miss Ann Colvin $10, Miss B J Whitaker $5, A Carolinian $20.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The following is a copy of the Conscription Act passed on Friday by both Houses of Congress.

An Act to amend an act, entitled, "An Act to provide further for the public defence"—approved 16th April 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, to call out and place in the military service of Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 35 and 45 years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not at such time or times legally exempted from military service; or such parts thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary to the public defence; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment; and such authority shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are, or may hereafter become, 18 years of age, and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years shall serve their full time; *provided*, that if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons, between the ages herein before stated, he shall call for those between the age of 35 and any other age less than 45; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated; and *provided* further, that those called out under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments from the respective States at the time the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862, was passed: and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, to be officered by the State having such residue, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided by law; *provided*, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this, or the act to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same; and that in such localities, and during such suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th of April, 1862.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Symptoms of this fever, on its first appearance, are: Slight head-ache and pain striking down the back of the neck and into the spine, attended with much stretching and yawning of the patient; the eyes becoming blurred and inflamed, the pulse increasing as the disease progresses.

Remedy—On the appearance of any of the above symptoms, take a table-spoon full of common salt with water sufficient to dissolve the same, then combine with the salt thus dissolved double the quantity of an ordinary dose of castor oil, and swallow it down without delay. Immediately give the patient a *hot* foot bath, with a handfull of common salt and one-eighth of a pound of mustard in it. Throw a blanket over him and let him remain in the bath for fifteen minutes. Then take him out and wrap him up in blankets, without wiping him, and lay him in a well covered bed and ventilated room. Then apply mustard plasters to the abdomen, calves of the legs and soles of the feet.

If the above dose of castor oil and salt does not operate in one hour, then give an injection, composed of warm soap suds, molasses and any kind of oil, with a wine-glass full of spirits of turpentine in it.

The bowels should be kept gently open with small doses of castor oil.

If the patient should suffer with severe headache, or be flighty in mind, cup him freely on the back of the neck and temples.

The mustard plasters before mentioned should be continually applied until the fever is broken.

Drinks—Cream of tartar water, lemonade, barley water made from the rough barley, and toast water. Not a particle of food of any description should be given the patient until he is entirely free of the fever, which will be the 7th, 9th or 11th day. In the interim you may give him a teaspoonful of arrow root or sago.

After the fever is broke, much caution should be observed in the diet, lest a relapse might ensue, which may prove fatal. Give no solid food. Take a chicken and boil it well down to a broath, and give the broath to the patient—but none of the meat. Also, repeat the hot foot-baths of salt and mustard, above mentioned, three or four times a day until the fever is arrested.

If castor oil cannot be obtained, give large doses of calomel and quinine, say from forty to sixty grains.

I have used the above remedy with marked success in most of the ports on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coasts of Brazil and Africa; but more especially when in command of the U. S. transport ship "America," during the Mexican war, when most of my crew were down with the fever. And in the fearful epidemic of this disease in Norfolk in 1855, when this remedy was applied, it proved most successful.

JONAS P. LEVY.

YANKEE GROANS.—The New York Times writes the following lamentations over Harper's Ferry and Munfordsville:—

"The surrender of Harper's Ferry was the most disgraceful thing of this war—worse than the rebel surrender of Fort Donelson, for the latter was after a very bloody defence. The recent surrenders of heavy bodies of our army—including that at Harper's Ferry, that at Munfordsville, Kentucky, reported this morning, and others which have recently shamed our flag in the West—are not from failing spirit or want of patriotic devotion. But we cannot complain if in Europe they are interpreted in this manner, and malignant articles written to show that the Northern army is dissolving. Every officer in any way responsible for these infamous surrenders should be punished with the severest penalty allowed by the articles of war."

MARRIED,

In St. Stephen's Church, Goldsborough, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Rev. WM. C. HUNTER, Rector of the Parish, to Miss ANN S., youngest daughter of the late James Griswold.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Moore county, on the 4th inst., by Wm. B. Richardson, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM RILY MUSE to Miss MARTHA, daughter of Samuel and Nancy McIntosh; all of Moore county.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, of an affection of the [illegible], EMMA, only daughter of Mr. A. H. Delaney, aged 14 years.

In Wilmington, on the 24th inst., of consumption, Mrs. HARRIET, wife of Mr. Wm. Sutton, aged 47 yrs. Also on the 25th inst., Mrs. BARBARY, widow of the late Wm. A. Heyer, aged about 25 years. And on Friday night, of yellow fever, Mr. LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, aged 29.

In Chatham county, on the 19th inst., JOSEPH WALTER, eldest son of Daniel W. and Martha A. Riddle, aged two years, six months and fifteen days.

Hope looks beyond the bounds of Time,
When, what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more. M. A. S.

At the resince of her husband, on Buck Horn, Chatham county, N. C., Aug. 18th, Mrs. ELIZABETH PERKINS. She had been for many years a consistent member of the M. E. Church, South.

At Cardenas, Aug. 30th, on board the C. S. Str. Florida, of Yellow Fever, JOHN LAURENS READ, in the 19th year of his age.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the College Hospital, Lynchburg, Va., on the 25th August, Mr. John F. Cameron, of Co. C, 3d Reg't N. C. T., (Capt. Horne,) in the 23d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Moore county, where his remains were interred. He leaves fond parents, brothers and sisters and many friends to mourn his loss. Com.

At Camp Cowan, near Wilmington, Daniel McEachern, Jr., of Robeson county, a member of the Clark Artillery.

On the cars, between Weldon and Raleigh, on Tuesday last, G. W. Hinson, 20th N. C. T. He was supposed to be of Stanly county. His remains were interred in Raleigh and his effects deposited at the Peace Institute Hospital in that city.

At Camp Cowan, near Wilmington, C. J. Bennett, of Clark's Artillery.

On the 24th ult., Lieut. R. B. Lancaster, of Co. K., 27th N. C. T., of typhoid fever, after a lingering illness of several weeks.

On the 28th August, at the Marine Hospital near Wilmington, Lafayette McKendree Veach, aged 23 years, a member of Capt. Lewis' company.

Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of a small school. The applicant must be well qualified, and come well recommended. A liberal price will be paid. For particulars apply to

ALVA SMITH.
Fair Bluff, N. C.
Sept. 23, 1862. 64-3t*3tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 29.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon selling from carts at 45.
Be

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

The following is Gen. Jackson's official report of the capture of Harper's Ferry:

HEADQ'R'S VALLEY DISTRICT,
September 16th 1862.

Colonel: Yesterday God crowned our arms with another brilliant success on the surrender, at Harper's Ferry, of Brigadier General White and 11,000 troops, an equal number of small arms, 73 pieces of artillery and about 200 wagons.

In addition to other stores, there is a large amount of camp and garrison equipage. Our loss was very small. The meritorious conduct of officers and men will be mentioned in a more extended report.

I am, Colonel, your ob't servant,
T. J. JACKSON, Major General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON, A. A. General.

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 22d inst.

We are able to give authentic intelligence of the operations of our Army beyond Harper's Ferry, as late as to Tuesday night last:

The battle of Sunday, the 14th, which has been variously called the battle of Boonesboro' and Middletown, took place, in fact, between those two places, where the turnpike road crosses the Blue Ridge. Gen. Lee, in marching west from Frederick city, had posted Gens. D. H. Hill and Stuart at the passes of the mountain, to hold back McClellan's forces, which were advancing to the relief of Harper's Ferry.

Harper's Ferry having held out somewhat longer than was expected, and McClellan's advance having become rapid, Gen. Lee suspected that he might attempt to force the passage of the mountain, and fall upon the rear of Gen. McLaws, who was occupying the Maryland Heights, and assisting in the reduction of Harper's Ferry. He accordingly returned with Longstreet's division, on Sunday, to Hill's support.

On approaching Boonesboro', couriers were met from Hill announcing that the enemy were pressing him in strong force at the main pass on the Frederick and Hagerstown road, and that he required immediate reinforcements. Longstreet thereupon hurried his march, and very soon had his troops in position. By this time Hill's right had been forced back; and here the gallant Gen. Garland had fallen while rallying his brigade.

Gen. Longstreet soon succeeded in restoring our right, which afterwards successfully resisted to the very last the efforts of the enemy.

The enemy's superior numbers enabled him to make his line outstretch ours, both on the right and left. His right reached the summit of the mountain to our left, annoying us considerably from that direction.

The battle raged until after night. The enemy's determined effort to force a passage had been successfully resisted; and the object he had in view, the relief of Harper's Ferry, was now rendered impossible.

Late in the evening information was gained that the enemy had obtained possession of Crampton's Gap, on the direct road from Frederick City to Sharpsburg. This enabled him still to threaten McLaws' rear. Gen. Lee having received information that Harper's Ferry would probably fall next morning, determined to withdraw Longstreet and Hill from their position, and retire to Sharpsburg, where he could more readily unite his whole army. Sharpsburg is about ten miles north of Harper's Ferry, and about eight miles west of Boonesboro'. Lee's determination was rendered the more expedient from the fact that Gen. Sumner's corps of fresh troops had come up to relieve their wearied comrades, while on our side, we were without any such aid.

The trains were accordingly sent off first, and our army followed, and about day-break Monday morning our position was taken in front of Sharpsburg. Our march was entirely uninterrupted by the enemy.

McClellan's troops did not pass through the mountain gap until eight o'clock of Monday morning, and about 2 P. M. of the same day, their advance reached a position in front of our lines at Sharpsburg. They continued to gather up their forces; but up to Tuesday night had made no attack.

Gen. Lee also remained inactive, waiting for the junction of Jackson's forces. A part had reached him on Tuesday evening, and the rest were near by, save Gen. A. P. Hill's Division, which had been left at Harper's Ferry to guard the place and protect the public property.

ANOTHER TERRIFIC BATTLE.

A member of the "Black Horse" Cavalry Company writes from Camp, at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 18, to a friend in Warrenton, Va., the following items, which have been telegraphed to the "Enquirer," from Warrenton:

WARRENTON, VA., Sept. 20, 1862.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

A correspondent on the battle field at Sharpsburg writes us as follows:

"We had a most terrific fight yesterday, (Sept, 17.) The advantage is on our side. There have been hosts of killed and wounded. Gens. Starke, Manning and Branch were killed. D. R. Jones, R. R. Jones, Ripley and Lawton, were wounded.

"The whole strength of both armies was engaged in the fight.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

A DECISIVE BUT DEARLY BOUGHT VICTORY.

We have received authentic particulars of the sanguinary battle at Sharpsburg, alluded to elsewhere, and concerning which so many painful rumors were afloat on yesterday. We have the gratification of being able to announce that the battle resulted in one of the most complete victories that has yet immortalized the confederate arms. The ball was opened on Tuesday evening about six o'clock, all of our available force, about sixty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. R. E. Lee in person, and the enemy about 150,000 strong, commanded by Gen. McClellan in person, being engaged. The position of our army, was upon a range of hills, forming a semi-circle, with the concave towards the enemy; the latter occupying a less commanding position opposite, their extreme right resting upon a height commanding our extreme left. The arrangement of our line was as follows: Gen. Jackson on the extreme left, Gen. Longstreet in the centre, and Gen. A. P. Hill on the extreme right.

The fight on Tuesday evening was kept up until 9 o'clock at night, when it subsided into spasmodic skirmishes along the line. Wednesday morning it was renewed by Gen. Jackson, and gradually became general. Both armies maintained their respective positions, and fought desperately throughout the entire day. During this battle Sharpsburg was fired by the enemy's shell, and at one time, the enemy obtained a position which enabled them to pour a flanking fire upon a portion of our left wing, causing it to waver. At this moment, Gen. Starke of Miss., who had command of Jackson's division, galloped to the front of his brigade, and seizing the standard, rallied them forward. No sooner did the gallant General thus throw himself in the van, than four bullets pierced his body, and he fell dead amidst his men. The effect, instead of discouraging, fired them with determination and revenge, and they dashed forward, drove the enemy back, and kept them from the position during the rest of the day.

It being evident that the "Young Napoleon," finding he could not force his way through the invincible ranks of our army in that direction, had determined upon a flank movement towards Harper's Ferry, and thus obtain a position in our rear, Gen. Lee, with ready foresight, anticipated the movement by drawing the main body of his army back on the south side of the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, Va., whence he will, of course, project the necessary combinations for again defeating his adversary.

The enemy's artillery was served with disastrous effect upon our gallant troops; but they replied from musket, howitzer and cannon with a rapidity and will that carried havoc amidst the opposing ranks. The battle was one of the most severe that has been fought since the opening of the war. Many of our brave men fell. At dark the firing ceased, and in the morning (Thursday) our army were ready to re-commence the engagement, the enemy having been forced back the evening before, and the advantage of the battle being still on our side.

Firing was consequently opened upon the new position supposed to be held by the enemy, but no reply was obtained, and it was then discovered that he had disappeared entirely from the field, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands, and about 300 prisoners. The report current on yesterday that a truce occurred on Thursday for the burial of the dead, was unfounded. The prisoners stated that their force was more than 100,000 strong, and that McClellan commanded the army in person.

Our loss is estimated at 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The prisoners state that their ranks were greatly decimated, and that the slaughter was terrible, from which we may infer that the enemy's loss was fully as great, if not greater than our own.

The following is a list of commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement:

Gen. Stark, of Miss., commanding Jackson's division, killed.

Brig. Gen. Branch, of North Carolina, killed.

Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, wounded in hip, not dangerously.

Brig. Gen. Wright, of Ga., flesh wounds in breast and leg.

Brig. Gen. Lawton, in leg.

Brig. Gen. Armstead, in the foot.

Brig. Gen. Ripley, in neck, not dangerously.

Brig. Gen. Ransom, of N. C., slightly.

Col. Alfred Cummings, in command of Wilcox's Brigade, slightly.

From the Richmond Examiner, 22d inst.

From an officer who left Sharpsburgh on Thursday at 1 P. M., and arrived in this city yesterday evening, we have some authentic intelligence from the army of Northern Virginia. After the capture of Harper's Ferry, Gen. Jackson, leaving Gen. A. P. Hill to hold the position and guard the captured property, set out immediately for Shepherdstown, at which point he re-crossed the Potomac into Maryland on Tuesday. During the forenoon of that day he rejoined the main body of our forces under Gen Lee, then confronting the enemy at Sharpsburgh, taking position on the left. Longstreet's division constituted our right wing, and D. H. Hill our centre. At 5 o'clock, P. M., the enemy made a general attack, accompanied with an attempt to turn our right flank, but was repulsed at every point. The fight lasted until 9 P. M., and skirmishing and desultory cannonading was kept up throughout the remainder of the night. The troops of both armies laid upon their arms.

At daylight, Wednesday morning, the battle was renewed by a general and simultaneous attack upon our whole line, the enemy at the same time continuing his effort, begun on the evening before, to outflank us on the right. The battle raged all day with a fury unexampled in this war. Again and again repulsed, the enemy rallied his columns and returned to the charge with desperate determination. At every point he was met and driven back by the steady and unwavering valor of our troops. The shades of evening settled over the field, but still the fight went on, along a line extending over several miles, with unabated fury. The combat seemed for a time to deepen as the night wore on. The dead and wounded of both sides lay mingled together, covering acres of ground. It appeared as though mutual extermination would alone put a stop to the carnage. The representative champions of the two sections of the once glorious Union had crossed their bayonets for the first time on neutral territory; the martial prowess of the two sections had been brought to the grand test, and every man in each army seemed determined to conquer or to die upon that field.

Notwithstanding the courage and obstinacy of the enemy, Longstreet had, during the day, gradually and step by step driven back his right wing about three miles, and Jackson on our left had encroached very little less upon his right; but Hill in our centre had barely contrived to hold his ground. This being the position of the two armies, at 9 o'clock the enemy's fire slackened and he soon after retired, leaving our troops in possession of the field.

On Thursday morning the enemy, contrary to expectation, did not renew the fight and had not done so up to 1 P. M. on Thursday, the time of the departure from the field of our informant.

Since writing the above we have obtained later information from our army, which appears to come well authenticated. The Hon. A. R. Boteler, aid to Gen. Jackson, who was a participant in the fight of Wednesday, arrived in Staunton yesterday. We give the substance of his [illegible]

Mr. Boteler left our army at Shepherdstown on the South bank of the Potomac. The army crossed over to this side on Friday, to meet, it was said, a flank movement of McClellan on Harper's Ferry. Our loss in killed and wounded in the battle of Wednesday is estimated at five thousand. Gen. Lee had been heard to declare the result of that battle a decided victory. All of our wounded had been removed to Shepherdstown.

The reports in the Northern newspapers of Thursday, the 18th instant, represent that the battle of Sharpsburgh, which seems to have been contested both on Wednesday and Thursday, had culminated in a grand victory to the Federal arms. The enormity of their statements is itself suspicious. The papers of this date teem with flaming and sensational accounts of a great victory; the report is circulated in the Philadelphia Inquirer that our army had been repulsed with a loss of *forty thousand* prisoners; that Harper's Ferry had been recaptured, and that the next day's dawn would probably assure the welcome fact of the utter annihilation of the "rebel" army.

These reports in the Northern journals of the latest date, have since been contradicted, and we are in possession of later information than they pretend to give of the result of the battle of Sharpsburgh.

This later information is given by the Yankee officers visiting Varina under flag of truce from Fortress Monroe. The statements of these officers which were freely communicated, were that the reports in the Northern journals of the 18th were premature, incorrect and not credited; that on *Thursday night* a dispatch was received at Washington and repeated to Fortress Monroe, stating that there had continued throughout that day one of the most important and terrible battles that had occurred in this war, or was recorded in history, and concluding with the congratulation, in general terms, that "*McClellan held his own.*" To those who know anything of the rouged diction of the Washington reports, this dispatch implies a disaster.

The contradiction made by the yankee officers of the reports in the journals was with particular reference to the balderdash of the Philadelphia Inquirer about the 40,000 Confederate prisoners.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23.—At a late hour last evening we received important and gratifying information from the lines of our army, which assures us of the sustained success and progress of our arms. The news is meagre and general in its terms, but as far as we relate it here, may be treated as reliable.

It appears from statements which have not reached here in official form, but which we are assured are credited by the government, that Gen. Lee with the main body of his forces is in hot pursuit of McClellan; that missing him from his front on Thursday morning, he pursued him, came up with him on Friday, and after a sharp engagement whipped the enemy again, who was retreating towards Frederick.

The report of our forces having crossed to the south side of the Potomac has nothing more for its foundation than that a detachment of our forces had been thrown across the river to protect our transportation from Harper's Ferry against a reported movement of Burnside on the south side of the river.

On Thursday morning Gen. Lee had commenced to shell what he supposed to be McClellan's position, but discovering that he had disappeared entirely from the field, commenced the pursuit of the enemy, after having provided against the reported diversion of Burnside.

On the whole a more cheerful aspect has been put upon the news from Maryland, and we think that there is reason to congratulate our readers that the series of our victories is still unbroken by disaster, and is apparently mounting to new and grander successes.—*Examiner.*

Movements of our Army in Maryland.—Intelligence was received last evening confirming the account of the recent Confederate victory at Sharpsburg, but adding that our army had not wholly withdrawn to the Southside of the Potomac. The condition of our army on either side is excellent, and the spirits of the troops, flushed with victory, high and warm.

The reports in the Northern newspapers prove to have been sheer and shameless fabrications, and the fears of many of our timid citizens, which were based principally upon them, were consequently as causeless as their foundation was mythical. McClellan's army was too badly used on Wednesday to renew the contest or to perform any rapid movement for strategic effect. The movement of a portion of our forces to the South side was purely a matter of precaution, to provide against possible contingencies.—*Enquirer.*

The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d says: our correspondence received last night, from Winchester, dated Saturday, the 20th, announces that our army is now on the South side of the Potomac, having crossed without losing a man or any of our Commissary stores.

From the Enquirer, 23d inst.

We have succeeded in obtaining, from the most reliable sources, the following details of the great battle of Wednesday:

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th, the enemy opened a light artillery fire on our line. Early the next morning it was renewed more vigorously, and large masses of the Federals who had crossed the Antietam above our position, assembled on our left. They advanced in three compact lines. The divisions of Gens. McLaws, R. H. Anderson, A. P. Hill and Walker, who were expected to have joined Gen. Lee on the previous night, had not come up. Jackson's and Ewell's divisions were thrown to the left of D. H. Hill and Longstreet. The enemy advanced between the Antietam and the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown turnpike, and was met by Gen. D. H. Hill's and the left of Gen. Longstreet's divisions, where the conflict raged, extending to our entire left. The enemy was repulsed and held in check; but prior to the arrival of the divisions of McLaws, Anderson and Walker, who had been advanced to support the left wing and centre, as soon as they had crossed the Potomac on the morning of the 17th, that portion of our line was forced back by superior numbers. As soon, however, as these forces could be brought into action a severe conflict ensued. The enemy was driven back, our line was restored, and our position maintained during the rest of the day.

In the afternoon the enemy advanced on our right, where Gen. Jones's division was posted, and he handsomely maintained his position. The bridge over the Antietam creek was guarded by Gen. Toombs' brigade, which gallantly resisted the approach of the enemy; but their superior numbers enabling them to extend their left, they crossed below the bridge and forced our line back in some confusion. Just at this time, between 3 and 4 P. M., Gen. A. P. Hill, with five of his brigades, having reached the scene of action, drove the enemy immediately back from the position they had taken, and continued the contest until dark, restoring our right and maintaining our ground.

When the battle closed, after having raged furiously during the entire day, we retained possession of the field and the enemy retired to his former position. The conduct of many of our officers is reported by Gen. Lee to have exhibited the most conspicuous and brilliant courage. Our loss was considerable, and we have to deplore the fall of Gens. Branch and Starke, who died as soldiers love to die in defence of their country.

Gens. R. H. Anderson and Lawton, Ripley, Armistead, Cobb, [illegible] reported to have been wounded, none of them however, dangerously. In addition to the above, we learn from persons who have arrived from the field, that on the following day Gen. Lee, who remained in possession of the field, took measures to renew the engagement; but the enemy had disappeared from his front.

It was by far the most terrific battle of the war, and it is impossible to approximate to the killed of the yankees. They lie in vast heaps on the field, and are counted by thousands.

EXEMPTION BILL AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the Vice President of the Confederate States; the officers judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State governments, except postmasters not nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate and assistants and clerks in any other post-office than the general postoffice; and such State officers as the several States may have declared by law to be liable to militia duty, or may hereafter be exempted by the several States; the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and their respective officers; all clerks in the offices of the Confederate and State Governments, allowed by law; all pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; the president, superintendent, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies, not to exceed four in number at any locality but that of the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerks, and mechanics of all companies engaged thereon in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers therein employed; all foremen, pressmen, and journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers having at least five hundred *bona fide* subscribers; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all persons who have been and now are, members of the society of Friends, and the association of Dunkards; all physicians who now are and have been, in the actual practice of the profession for the last five years; all shoemakers, tanners, harness makers, saddlers, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millers and wheelwrights skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in said trades, whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time, as their regular vocation, in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated; superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary; superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Sec'y of War; all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act; all artizans, mechanics and employees in the establishments of the Government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof as necessary for such establishments; also, all artizans in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contract with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance and other munitions of war; provided, that the chief of the ordnance bureau or some other ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishments; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defence, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, engineers, mechanics and miners, employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State; and one person either as owner or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws and ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States: Provided, that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations: Provided further, that such members of the militia of any State as have been called out and mustered into the service of said State, by the executive thereof, employed and necessary to repel any actual invasion of said State, shall also be exempted: Provided, that whenever such invasion shall have been repelled or otherwise shall have ceased to exist, the exemption, hereby declared, shall expire.

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from the enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.—Fall Term, 1862.
Isabella Yance *vs.* William M. Yance.
Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William M. Yance, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William M. Yance to appear at the next Term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1862, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition for Divorce, or Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1861.

62*6wpd] W. A. HUSKE, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,
CHATHAM COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term 1862.
Charles M. Snipes and others *vs.* P. J. Snipes and C. M. Snipes.
Petition to divide Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Marion Snipes is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court at office in Pittsboro', this 8th day of Sept. 1862.

61*6tpd. R. C. COTTEN, Clerk.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

A CARD.

Camp Hale, near Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 1862.

THE undersigned, a private in the Army of the Confederate States, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Having passed two Winters in close intimacy with former Legislative bodies, he trusts that he has considerable acquaintance with the duties of the position. HENRY E. COLTON.

Aug. 25. 54tf

BLANTON DUNCAN,
COLUMBIA, S. C.,
(FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY.)
is prepared to fill orders to any extent in
Engraving and Printing Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c., Engraving upon Steel or Stone.
Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be kept.

Aug. 2, 1862. 49-16tpd

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land reaching within three miles of the Village (if desirable) The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up country, containing near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good tract of land near the place. J. P. SMITH.

Aug. 7. 49 3mpd

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Jas Sundy, dec'd. hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to Wm. McL. McKay within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. CATHARINE SUNDY, Adm'x.

Aug. 4, 1862. 49- t

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th inst., a small red bay HORSE, heavy built, black legs, mane and tail, white saddle marks. No other marks recollected. Gait, short pace, short trot and pace; age about 11 or 12 years.

A person was seen lurking in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, who answers to the following description: 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, well built frame, about 5 feet 8 inches high; wore a brown frock coat, black cassimere pants, (quite new,) new boots, black neck tie, gray flannel shirt, and gray hat; carried a red carpet sack made of hearth rug with the fringe on.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief, and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

He is supposed to be the same Horse thief that was arrested in Fayetteville a year or two ago, by the name of Fry, a very notorious thief.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, N. C. Aug. 7, 1862. 50-3m

COPPERAS

FOR Sale by TYSOR & JOHNSON.
Orders sent to McIver's Depot, F. & W. Railroad, will be attended to.

July 3. 89

BLUE VITRIOL.

THE subscribers are manufacturing BLUE VITRIOL. Orders sent to McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Coalfields Railroad, will receive prompt attention. A specimen may be seen at the Observer Office, Fayetteville. TYSOR & JOHNSON.

Aug. 15. 52tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.

March 18 9tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

Runaway,

A MULATTO WOMAN by the name of LUCY; about 28 years old, of medium size, but now quite *corpulent.*

Said woman is probably in or near Town, but may have been led off in the direction of Newbern by Bill Bruinton, a free mulatto man who has been at work as a Carpenter probably on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at a Depot North of Warsaw. I will pay $25 for the delivery of said girl to me or lodged in Jail in town, if found in this County, or $50 if said girl is found in any other County and confined in the Jail of the same, the party arresting giving me early information of the same.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1862. 54-tf

COTTON YARN.
No. 19 Hay Street.

C. P. MALLETT.

Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

$10 Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my man CALVIN, who ranaway from me about three weeks ago.

I will also pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict any person of harboring him. Calvin is about 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, and weighs about 150 pounds; he wears small gold rings in his ears. He is a boat or ship carpenter, and well known about Fayetteville and Wilmington. He sometimes calls himself Calvin Johnson.

THEO. EVANS.

June 30, 1862. 38tf

ARMY HARNESS.

I AM prepared to manufacture all kinds of Wagon Harness for Army use. I tan my leather and can give good bargains. Agents will do well to send their orders to me as they shall have prompt attention, and sent off in quick dispatch. JOHN CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., June 13, 1862. 34tf

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

March 7. 6-tf

SOAP FOR SALE.

I HAVE now and will constantly keep on hand a large supply of GOOD SOFT and HARD SOAP at my Soap Factory on Person St., near the half-way bridge. Soft Soap 12½ cents per lb. The price of the hard will be fixed in a few days.

Hickory and Black-jack Ashes wanted. 60 cents a bushel paid for them. C. P. JONES.

Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1862. 57-1mpd

State of North Carolina,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, August 22, 1862.

THE Sheriffs and Constables of the different Counties of the State are hereby authorized and directed to arrest all persons belonging to the Confederate Army who are absent *without leave.*

For each arrest they will be entitled to reward from the Confederate Government of $15 for each one confined in jail, or $30 if delivered to the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh, or to a Confederate officer.

To secure these arrests the above named officers will call in any assistance, and use all the power and authority belonging to their said offices.

HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of N. C.

Aug. 26, 1862. 57-6w.

Blank Warrants for sale.

A PROCLAMATION
By Z. B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and forgetful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistance to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct; earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason of age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing; and notifying positively all persons contemplating an armed resistance to the law if there really be any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. Whilst thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law or worse still, to resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand, and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 19th day of September 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary
Sept. 20. 62-

Miss S. A. Tillinghast
will open her SCHOOL on Monday, Sept. 29th.

Sept. 15, 1862. 60 2w

SCHOOL.

Miss Alice Campbell will resume her School, on Gillespie Street, on Monday Oct. 6, 1862. 62-4d

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

FROM and after Monday the 22d inst., the Trains on this Road will run daily, leaving Fayetteville at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning leave McIver's Depot at 1 o'clock, P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Sept. 20, 1862. 62tf

Confederate Bonds Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase Confederate 8 per cent. Bonds. JAS. KYLE

Sept. 20 62-2t

Shaving and Toilet Soap.

SHAVING and TOILET SOAP of domestic manufacture, *superior quality,* and in quantities to suit purchasers. JOHN H. COOK

Sept. 17, 1862. 61-3t

For Sale.

A FINE YOUNG FILLY, two and a half years old Inquire of D. & W. McLAURIN

Sept. 22. 62-2t

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

40 BBLS. SUGAR.
12 Bbls. N O. SYRUP.
15 " SCUPPERNONG WINE.
On consignment and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.

Sept. 22. 62-tf

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Angus Shaw, will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER, at the plantation on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles below Fayetteville, the following articles of perishable property:

1 Corn Sheller, 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 Wagon, Ploughs, a small lot of Corn and Fodder, 1 Saddle, 1 set Harness, 1 Cutting Knife, a few articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of six months will be given, and bonds with approved security will be required.

JAMES JENKINS, Administrator.

Sept. 19. 62-ts

BROOD MARES!!!

THE Subscriber offers for sale five fine Brood Mares. Also, four MULE COLTS, about one and a half years each. Apply to J. C. BLOCKER,
Fayetteville P. O.

Residence 10 miles from town, east side of River.

Sept. 19. 62-2tpd

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Company.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT & DIRECTORS.

THE next annual meeting of this Company will be held at Lincolnton on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next. Trains for the accommodation of the Stockholders will leave Charlotte and Cherryville on the morning of that day.

From and after the 21st instant, the Transfer Books will be closed. JAS. I. McCALLUM, Sec'y.

Sept. 17, 1862. 62-tm

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers about three months ago, two negro boys, PETER and CAD.

Peter is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Buckhorn, Harnett county, and Cad about Pittsboro'.

The above reward will be paid for their delivery to us or their confinement so that we get them, or $50 for either of them. J. & N. A CAMERON.

Harnett Co., N. C., Sept. 20, 1862. 62-4tpd

NEGROES WANTED,

TO work on the PIEDMONT RAILROAD from Danville to Greensboro'. For further particulars, address the undersigned at Danville, Va., Greensboro', N. C., or Charlotte, N. C. E. WILKES & CO.

Sept. 19. 62-2w

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD NEGRO WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; with or without children. Also one boy and girl from 6 to 16 years old. Apply to

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1862. 61-3tpd

Headquarters District of North Carolina.
RALEIGH, Sep. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. ALL persons liable to military duty under the Conscription law are hereby required to come to the Camp of Instruction, near this City, at once. Those doing so, will be allowed to select the Infantry Regiments they wish to join, and unless full, they will be assigned accordingly.

II. The Regiments of Infantry and Artillery on duty in this State are authorized to enlist Conscripts to increase each Company of Infantry and Heavy Artillery to one hundred men, but not exceeding it; and Light Batteries to one hundred and fifty men.

By command of Brigadier General J. G. MARTIN:
A. GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Sept. 12, 1862. 60-4t

The subscriber wants to purchase a LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about fourteen years old.

C. H. ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1862. 57tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1862.
James McMillan, David McKellar and wife Mary, Alexander McMillan and Catharine Jane McMillan *vs.* Archibald McMillan.
Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Arch'd McMillan, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and answers the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Aug. 1862.

58*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1862.
Mary Newton *vs.* Murdoch Stephens and wife Lovedy and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Murdoch Stephens and wife Lovedy are not inhabitants of this State, and that Franklin Wright, Jas. Crowson and Benj. Newton, are in the service of the Confederate States, beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Richmond at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of October next, and answer said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same be heard ex parte.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of July A. D. 1862.

56*6wpd] L. H. WEBB, Clk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1862.
Richmond T. Long, Adm'r of Younger Newton, dec'd, *vs.* Murdoch Stephens and wife and others, Heirs-at-Law of Younger Newton, dec'd.
Petition to sell Lands and make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of Court that Murdoch Stephens and his wife Lovedy reside beyond the limits of this State, and that Frank Wright and James Crowson are now beyond the limits of this State in the service of the Confederate States of America, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Worshipful Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of Oct. A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso be rendered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1862.

54*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clk.